THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXVIII. LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1868. NEW SERIES—NUMBER 160

WASHINGTON.

General Blair in the Capital.

His Opinion of General Grant.

He Thinks the Radicals Have Caught a Tartar.

The Contest for the Speakership Waxing Warm.

THE MISSOURI SENATORSHIP.

GENERAL GRANT'S OPINION OF CARL SCHURZ.

INCREASE OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Senator Morton's Letter in Reply to Greeley.

&c., &c., &c.

NASHVILLE.

Matrimonial Mistake Extraordinary—Two Newly-made Benedicts Get Into the Wrong Bed.

(Special Dispatch to Louisville Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, Dec. 29.—An extraordinary matrimonial contretemps transpired in Williamson county on Christmas night. A double marriage occurred in the same house, and the wedding festivities were celebrated in the old-fashioned style, and in that joyful way naturally prompted by Christmas and the blissful event which made a double couple happy. About midnight both brides retired to rest, and in half an hour thereafter the newly-made husbands followed suit. By some strange mistake, each gentleman found his way to the wrong room, and actually occupied the bridal couch to which he had no claim. Strange it may appear, the mistake was not discovered until daylight, when one of the ladies shrieked her surprise after a very vigorous fashion. A general hubbub was the result, and at last accounts the brides were disconsolate, partly on account of the scandal created, and partly from visions of possibilities in the dim prospective. All sorts of schemes of reparation were proposed, but it appears that no tangible plan for undoing the double mistake was arrived at. The above episode actually transpired as narrated.

THE WEST.

Late from the Indian Tribes—Who are Friendly and Who are Hostile—Separation of the Sheep from the Goats—A War of Extermination.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—Gen. Sherman has received advices from Gen. Hazen, at Fort Cobb, to the 7th inst., and from Gen. Sheridan to the same date. Gen. Hazen says that since Gen. Custer's fight he had no trouble in distinguishing between friendly and hostile Indians.

He pronounces all of the Cheyennes and Arrahoes as unfriendly and hostile. The Kiowas are divided. One-half the Comanches are all, or nearly all friendly to the whites. The Apaches, the Kichies, the Caddoes, the Wichitaws, and affiliated band, numbering about three thousand, are clustered around and near Fort Cobb, claiming the protection of the Government. The hostile have separated from the friendly tribes and gone over to the head of the north fork of the Red river, near the month of Sweetwater. They number some one hundred warriors.

General Sheridan was to have left Camp Supply, on the Canadian river, for Fort Cobb, on the 7th, and it was expected that in three to five days from that date he would be in communication with General Hazen and be able to strike the hostile Indians without interfering with the friendly tribes.

Satanta, the principal chief of the Kiowas, is represented as not having gone to the hostile camps. Satanta and Big Bear, the two rascally Satanta and Big Bear as the most hostile and treacherous of the plains Indians, and believes he has thus given that idea he would be readily arrested. Satanta and Big Bear, therefore, were ordered to kill them, or, if captured, to imprison them at Fort Gibson.

OHIO.

Important Suit—Notables in Cincinnati—Improvements.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—Before the Probate Court was a suit to-day to enforce a trust created by the will of Mrs. Mary Morse, which the widow and heirs broke by default. The trust was 160 acres of land in Hamilton county, and $30,000 to endow a college for indigent youth. Attorney-General Wells asks that a receiver be appointed to take care of the property and enforce the trust. The defendants demur. Emery Chamberlain is employed.

The Mayor of Indianapolis and other officers are visiting the public institutions here.

Resolutions have been introduced in the city council asking the Legislature to authorize the city to appropriate $1,750,000 for park, wharf, and avenue improvements. Also, a charter in the State constitution to allow appropriations for southern railroads.

Col. Dayton, of Sherman's staff, is in the city.

MISSOURI.

Reform in the St. Louis City Government.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—The extravagant expenditure by some of the city officials, as reported by the Committee of Safety appointed by the City Council, has produced a good deal of interest among taxpayers and citizens generally. At several public meetings, held for the purpose to consider the state of affairs, the matter culminated to-night in a meeting, composed of citizens of all parties, which by a unanimous vote of the assembly, the Citizens' Reform Association was organized. A constitution was adopted, which declares the object of the association to be the reform and organization of the city government, regardless of political and personal considerations, and to effect an honest administration of city affairs. A committee was appointed to canvass the claims of candidates for office, and to frame a charter to be submitted to the legislature for the action.

PENNSYLVANA.

Colored Men's Convention.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 29.—The convention of colored men is continued with interest. Delegates from various parts of the country are coming in. Resolutions will express confidence in the General Government, and ask the National Legislature for suffrage and education. Frederick Douglass, B. Brandt, Phila. and Hon. Josh. Graham address the convention to-night.

DR. W. L. BRECKINRIDGE.

HIS HOME IN MISSOURI.

A Letter from the Distinguished Divine.

The following letter from the Rev. Dr. Breckinridge has been furnished us by Rev. Dr. E. P. Humphrey for publication, as serving to correct some misapprehensions which have found their way into the newspapers in regard to the residence of the distinguished divine to Missouri. His many friends in Kentucky will be entertained and gratified in reading what he says of his new and pleasant home:

PLEASANT HILL, MO., Dec. 9, 1868.

Rev. Dr. Humphrey:

DEAR BROTHER: You have heard of our safe arrival at the end of our journey, through the good Providence which was over us all the way. The incidents and discomforts of the journey, though not slight, were not considerable. Many things were provided for our comfort and welfare may be relived when you hear that nothing has happened to disquiet our equanimity, or to cause the least regret our removal hither. The friendly nonsense which has prophesied a rosy road to the ends of the earth, among strangers of the coarsest sort, &c., would be ashamed of itself, if it could know the reception and the welcome we have seen this region with your own eyes, and you have not forgotten its gastronomic luxuries and productiveness, and now that the Missouri Pacific Railroad runs through it, and away beyond it, a sure and rich market is at the door. With such advantages it must hold a vast population some day. Over and above the country round about us, this is the district deps pulated by military order; but, though long laid waste, this county has already so far recovered, I am told, as to contain more than twelve thousand inhabitants. The town of Pleasant Hill, with but a few hundred more people than, here more than three thousand; if not four, with the prospect of rapid growth in the future, and still more to support it. Probably much more than this, if the projected railroads to Fort Scott and Kansas City, in Kansas, shall be opened in a reasonable time, as seems likely.

We could hardly have received a more cordial welcome anywhere—and this from all the people we have met. There is a frank and hearty way about them—something, perhaps, in the country—the same which used to be in Kentucky, our brethren of different denominations have received me as a brother. The three Sabbath days since we came, I have preached in as many churches of different orders, whose doors will be still open to me, till our own house is ready for use. You know my feelings in early life and what a sweet promise it gives of harmony and love among our brethren. In the three houses of worship (three of them new) in constant use, with two others in course of erection, and the more about to be undertaken as people, meanwhile, worshiping in a temporary room. All of these for white people, and one place of worship for colored people, in which two congregations alternate. Beside private schools, there is one public school, with more than five hundred children and youth in regular attendance, under ample arrangements of competent teachers, in a house in the outskirts of prepossession with your great city school houses in Louisville.

I am not prejudiced in favor of the state of religion in this region to speak with confidence in that respect, but my general impression is that the prospects are highly encouraging for the church at large, and for our branch of it in particular. It is the honest conviction of many that I am not more about them, especially as some of our church people are not fully satisfied with what I am writing you, might suppose that I wish to draw them hitherward, and perhaps inevitably think of the fare and the climate. Well and good. In truth, I would rejoice to see some of them here, but all of the large emmotion had better stay on where they are—this country is too fast for such.

I am very truly yours,

W. L. BRECKINRIDGE.

Professor Palmieri, of Naples, has communicated the following revelation to the journals of that city: "The cooling of the lava of Vesuvius having been the effect, not of the action of Etna, many persons will probably despise; and know that the former is doing while Mongibello is on fire. There are two cavities which have nearly always existed independent, upon both of which has established some sort of volcano. On the night of the 26th of June, 1868, her the last current of molten fluid descended from the first named cavities, and on the 27th a beautiful and dazzling crest appeared on the Sicilian one. The ten cones of eruption of Vesuvius instantly lost their frightful activity, but the small crater which had been formed about half way up the great cone still emits much smoke; at night there are luminous reflections. The summit of the Etna whence the small cone of 1868 was situated has disappeared, and that of 1867, which has lowered considerably, still allows much smoke to escape, accompanied by some noise. The heat is intense in all the higher steaming crevices."

A stalwart Irishman living at Paris, one "Larpent Jeffries," has taken into his head that he is being caricatured in a story publishing in Blackwood's Magazine, and writes to warn the editor and the author "that any foolher liberties taken with my personal history, appearance or family connections will subject you and him to such proceedings as will probably make you regret having interfered with, or your very humble servant," etc. The author and editor vow they never even heard of the Scandal troops on their arrival at the rebel camp would eat the food.

NEW YORK CITY.

Sharp Fluctuations in Money and Stocks.

THE RADICAL ELEPHANT.

His Winners Failing to Manage Him Propose to Fight Him.

The Whisky Ring and the Railway Jobbers Widening the Breach.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to Louisville Courier-Journal.]

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Money during most of the day was most stringent, and the highest rates recorded were paid. Brokers carrying stocks paid 7 per cent. in coin, with commissions of from ⅜ to ⅝ of 1 per cent. Gilt-edged mercantile paper could not be placed better than 12 to 15 per cent. discount. The sudden stringency was generally ascribed to a locking-up process on the part of the bears. No important effect was produced upon prices, except to check the upward tendency. The firmness in merchandise as well as securities under such a severe money pressure was the subject of general comment. Later in the day there was renewed ease, almost as sudden as the stringency, and money could be readily had at from 7 per cent. currency to 7 per cent. coin. Gold was very dull, but holders were firm, and paid as high as double interest in currency to carry it. Private advices from Europe were more warlike.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

were well sustained through the money pressure, but with a limited demand.

BORDER STATE BONDS

were wholly neglected. Reports of trouble with the banks were disposed of by the clearing house statement. One of the most frequently named proved to be a creditor.

RAILWAY SHARES

took a sharp upward turn on the restoration of ease in the money market. Rock Island touched 118, but there was some reaction toward the close, except in Ohio and Mississippi and Fort Wayne, which closed buoyant. There do not seem to be any important influences in the market, except the rate for money and the manifestatory state of other speculations.

A STORM BREWING.

There is a growing anxiety in Republican circles of this city respecting the danger of a collision between General Grant and the majority in Congress on the tenure-of-office law. There is a growing disposition to make an issue with him for the sake of the salary jobs and the whisky ring, which, it is supposed, may thus be protracted and promoted, and appearances are that the extremes of factions, the friends of Mr. Greeley and Mr. Seward, will be opposed to President Grant.

THE INNOCENTS TROUBLED.

The schemes of the whisky ring are injured by the outcry against adulterated liquors.

OPERA BOUFFE.

All About the Bateman Troupe—Rich Developments.

[From the World of yesterday, 27th.]

We used not now and here dilate upon the history of the rise and progress of the French drama in New York, from its inception in 1850, under the management of Gaspere Maretzek and Widdows, at the site now occupied by the San Francisco minstrels, through its struggles under Grau, Lingard & Co., Niblo's and Wallack's, its permanent status under Bateman at the French Theatre, now the Theatre Francaise, Selika in Havana, and its little provincial or rather theatrical amusement in the French language, never became popular in New York, although Bateman established opera bouffe under the auspices of Mr. Bateman, who is too well known to the public to require any description. Mr. Bateman is still triumphant, as he deserves, notwithstanding the rivalry of Grau, and despite the contretemps of the recent attack by Mr. Pike of his opera house to Mr. Fiske, who, although already interested pecuniarily in Mr. Brougham's theater and Wood's museum, and with an Erie Railroad in his hands, still sought new dramatic ventures. But with these squabbles before the curtain we have naught to do; be it ours only to speak of the merits and deserts of the leading members of the Bateman company as they are in private life—in their capacities as French artists and French artists, rather than in their more familiar characters as French artists.

Ghigo el-Tostee, for example—all knew her as a singer and as an actress; but all do not know that the woman Tostee is one of the most accomplished of women, and is equally free from the spirit of professional rivalry. All do not know that, though generally prepossessing in her stage appearance, she is a steadily married man, with an affectionate family. Mlle Matilde, the wife of Mons. Ledue, is one of the liveliest of created Frenchwomen, quafs a bumper of champagne with an Inimitable grace, and performs a carte with the most intensely enviable air of enjoyment, and, though full of good sense, has no more romance in her composition than an oyster. Mons. Ledue himself is one of the thinnest and quietest men in existence, and was originally intended for the priesthood, having completed his theological course of studies. He has never yet appeared before a Paris audience, but doubtless he will do so. Mons. Tholer is a heavily pompous individual, who has often been mistaken for a clergyman. His daughter is a pretty blonde, very quiet and very romantic, illustrating the old adage that still waters run deep. Her heart is said to be in New Orleans, while a young man in New Orleans has reason to think his heart is the possession—a case of "Love's young dream."

M'lle Larnelle is rather a pretty woman, who has undergone a change. M'lle Tarisa is a pretty girl, petite, dark-complexioned, and brown-eyed, betrothed to the Drum Major of Bagdeld's band, who, since recently the vacation of a very unpleasant legal mistake; De Rosa, the light-limbed, is said to be distantly related to Bateman Parepa, but she is still unmarried, and is attended on all occasions by a prudently-careful and very old nanus; M'lle Rosa, a member of the chorus, considered is a little brunnette, with long, dark-brown hair, reported to be betrothed to Dennery, one of the leading conductors, who sather her life in a gallant manner while traveling on the cars, during a recent visit to Chicago. This lady is admired by that sweet youth, Bateman, Jr. No. 2. She is said to be dueled by the sweet youth himself, but his friends know better. M'lle Anna Larignere has been admired by a number of royal young bloods, and is said to be engaged in marriage to the all-conquering tenor Aujac. This young lady has passed a career of romantic vicissitudes, and was at one time a vivandiere in the French army. In her personnel she is tall and graceful, not strictly beautiful, perhaps, but with a rich, dark eye, and a winning, semi-intellectual, semi-voluptuous expression of countenance, which is irresistibly attractive. Duchesne is said to be a genuine descendant of Louis Philippe, and graduated at the far-famed Polytechnic School of Paris. He afterward ran off to sea. Lagriffoni is reported to be the son of a wealthy tea merchant, who likewise "mysteriously" disappeared from home. He is certainly a clever actor, and in private life an accomplished gentleman. He is on intimate terms with Gen. Sherman and other peculiar with Americans than any other member of the troupe, simply because he is the only one of the troupe who can speak English with any degree of fluency—Duchesne, for instance, can only mutter, "Where's my snuff?" or "Here is my snuff," as the case may be—and with this astonishing exploit his English ends. Lagriffoni, however, can muster enough Anglo-Saxon to get along well enough with a game of billiards and to command a cocktail when required, and what other carditly use could he have for English?

Dardignac is a neat, jovial, good-looking bachelor, while Francis, lucky Monsieur Francis Vrignard, on the contrary, is a Benedict, the married man, having recently wedded a pretty and wealthy French girl, the daughter of one of our most industrious citizens.

Decre, the second-tenor, is a good fellow, who looks a good deal like Harold Bateman (Bateman 6th), who resembles his father as much in general character as in personal appearance, while his wife (not Harold Bateman, but Decre's) is a large brunette, very dark and very pretty.

Edgard, one of the more prominent members of the troupe, came to America from Paris to try his fortune as a painter, but being unsuccessful on that line, he took a turn at singing and made his mark as a comedian, originally appearing as an amateur at theatrical exhibitions, and then at the French Theatre. Edgard is a genial and accomplished gentleman, with a large family.

And now last but most (in a fleshy way at least), we come to Birgfeld, the leader of the orchestra, the fattest man outside of a museum, and he's only man, for museums consisted of museum or in it. This personage came to New York some twenty years ago in Gungl's band, and has been growing richer and larger ever since he landed. He has family almost as large as himself and a bank account large enough for either.

MOVEMENTS AND PROTESTS.

That there exists a feeling of rivalry between the troupes of Bateman and Grau is natural—in fact, warrantable under the circumstances; and we are told that the ball which was announced for the 24th of December was confined solely to the members of the Fourteenth-street organization, but the Twenty-third-street troupe will hold their carnival in January in a blaze of glory. It so happens, nevertheless, that we have private and communication between our young bloods of society and the members of the Grau troupe than between the mercantile or professional broad, whose owner, being compelled by stress of company of Bateman. The difference may be explained as it may, but it—such is nevertheless the fact—is the result from the fact that the social haunts of the Grauists are more familiar to the jeunesse dorée than the resorts of the Bateman-ites; the latter have no special "dive," while the former frequent nightly, both before and after the play, a little French cafe, kept by a cook and his pretty wife, in Thirteenth-street, near Sixth avenue, but a block or so from the Theatre Francaise. This place has already been alluded to in our columns, and is one of the most curious resorts in the metropolis. It is sans signs, sans light, sans everything save a fine cuisine and cellar. A change of locale to the other side of the street is in contemplation.

Among the constant patrons of opera bouffe, among the gentlemen of culture and taste who evince a lively and commendable interest in French matters in general throughout the metropolis, and who, if not of our French population, may be considered in it, are young Lefarge, the millionaire, lively, social and supper-giving; Fiske, of Erie notoriety, and as rich, and is thoroughly posted in the score of Genevieve de Brabant; his friend, Bishop, a son of one of our leading bankers, a young man of decided versatility; Hill, recently returned from Paris, stout and restless as ever; Case, of Albany, who has a fine collection of polished scholars in the country; young Davies, who is preparing a book upon American Finance; Burlow, a young man of considerable ability; Fiske, of Erie notoriety, and a host of others too numerous to mention.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

His Christmas Present to the President Elect—His Opinion of the Tenure-of-office Bill and Cracks the Whip over the Ears of Consenting Congressmen.

[From the Anti-Slavery Standard of Saturday.]

We are wholly opposed to the repeal of the Civil Office Tenure act. For what reason General Butler proposes it he cannot guess. But there are the strongest reasons for keeping it on the statute book.

The experience of the war has taught us some military lessons and many civil ones. Especially it has shown us that a President in any month of his term can, by a single act, which we thought meant custom-houses and post-offices, is found to rule the Senate. Spite, fraud or greed can no longer find in a safe, settable foible, is seen to poison even prairie and buckeye Senators. Nepotism is not monopolized by Kings. Even Johnson has developed an article in that line fully equal to the Italian. While the hot purpose of the war was yet smoking, he was in vain to persuade three of the leading members of the Bateman company as they are in private life—in their capacities as French artists and French artists, rather than in their more familiar characters as French artists.

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FOREIGN.

THE ISSUE JOINED BETWEEN TURKEY AND GREECE.

NOW COMES THE TUG OF WAR.

Collision Between the Opposing Forces in a Turkish Province.

THE GREEKS VICTORIOUS.

Garibaldi Declines a Commission in the Greek Army.

INTERVIEW WITH BISMARCK.

The Reported Alabama Protocol a Forgery.

&c., &c., &c.

[BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.]

TURKEY AND GREECE.

BASIS OF ADJUSTMENT.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—It is stated that the basis of the autonomy is the suspension of the entire sovereignty of the Sultan's Asiatic dominions, and an agreement to support the just demands of Turkey.

THE PORTE AND THE CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 28.—It is definitely ascertained that the Porte opposes the holding of the Conference.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 28, via LONDON, Dec. 29.—A circular from the Sublime Porte, just issued, condemns the report of the Sultan's refusal to participate in the proposed Conference, if the Cretan question is to be discussed.

THE RUSSIAN FLAG.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Russian Government has denied giving authority to the Greek Government vessels to use the Russian flag for any purpose whatever.

A COLLISION—SUCCESS OF THE GREEKS.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Reports have been received here of a collision between a band of invading Greeks and a Turkish force in the Turkish province of Albania. The Greeks were victorious.

DETAILS OF THE CONFERENCE SETTLED.

Details of the conference have all been agreed on, and a session will begin in this city on Saturday next.

GARIBALDI DECLINES.

FLORENCE, Dec. 29.—General Garibaldi has written a letter formally declining a commission in the Greek army, which had been tendered him by the Grecian Government in view of the threatened war.

ENGLAND.

SENSATIONAL SHIPWRECK.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The report of the foundering of the emigrant ship Starry Banner is a hoax, dishonored by the Lloyd's agent on London press to-day. The original dispatch announced the safe arrival of several of her passengers at Boulogne, but a telegram from that port to-day, in answer to the inquiry for full particulars for the Associated Press, conveys the assurance that no such arrivals have been reported.

OCEAN YACHT RACE.

The Morning Post to-day publishes a correspondence between Mr. James G. Bennett, Jr., New York, and Mr. Asbury, of London, looking to an ocean yacht race between Dauntless and Cambria.

In its comments the Post prefers the Azores track as one much better adapted to the trial of the sea-going qualities of the vessels and seamanship of the crews than the more regular transatlantic route. The writer exhorts the owners of British schooner yachts to join in the race, and says the Sapphowill participate.

SPAIN.

COMPULSORY TRANQUILITY.

MADRID, Dec. 29.—Gen. Cabbellero has been ordered to take his troops to the provinces of Seville and Pefra to prevent any trouble. The country, however, is entirely tranquil.

A LOAN.

The Government has contracted a loan with Erlanger.

FRANCE.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The legal tribunals have forbidden the use of the title Monitear to the new official organ.

[FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.]

FALSE REPORT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—It is stated that there is not a shadow of truth in the reported basis of agreement between Secretary Seward and Lord Stanley on the Alabama claims. A messenger from Reverdy Johnson with the treaty as far as agreed upon, will arrive at Washington within a few days.

BISMARCK INTERVIEWED.

An American gentleman who recently had a conversation with Count Bismarck, gives the following interesting account of his relations with the continental powers:

As regards Roumania, he said he had written to Prince Charles that he felt like the late King Leopold of Belgium for his model, to give up all hope of an extension of his territories, and to consolidate his government by strict regard to existing European treaties; that if he was not inclined to do this, nothing was left for him but to abdicate his father. This letter was the cause of the change just made in the policy of that Prince. Count Bismarck professed himself willingly, to the Austrian Minister here of this proceeding, and of his position generally. He spoke in the effect of causing the latter to express his satisfaction with the peaceful intentions of his movements. Count Bismarck thinks that Russia was not one looking to a continuance of peace, and had no reference to a state of war. The bonds which attached the Czar to the Tuileries had considerably relaxed, but it was his intention to leave to them entirely the question of their admission to the Confederation; that Russia had no fear that they would come knocking at the door. Until this he hoped Germany would be closer and closer its own together. He spoke of Italian politics with the utmost friendliness, and in private life an accomplished gentleman. He is on intimate terms with Gen. Sherman and other peculiar with Americans than any other member of the troupe, simply because he is the only one of the troupe who can speak English with any degree of fluency—Duchesne, for instance, can only mutter, "Where's my snuff?" or "Here is my snuff," as the case may be—and with this astonishing exploit his English ends. Lagriffoni, however, can muster enough Anglo-Saxon to get along well enough with a game of billiards and to command a cocktail when required, and what other carditly use could he have for English?

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MOVEMENTS AND PROTESTS.

That there exists a feeling of rivalry between the troupes of Bateman and Grau is natural—in fact, warrantable under the circumstances; and we are told that the ball which was announced for the 24th of December was confined solely to the members of the Fourteenth-street organization, but the Twenty-third-street troupe will hold their carnival in January in a blaze of glory. It so happens, nevertheless, that we have private and communication between our young bloods of society and the members of the Grau troupe than between the mercantile or professional broad, whose owner, being compelled by stress of company of Bateman. The difference may be explained as it may, but it—such is nevertheless the fact—is the result from the fact that the social haunts of the Grauists are more familiar to the jeunesse dorée than the resorts of the Bateman-ites; the latter have no special "dive," while the former frequent nightly, both before and after the play, a little French cafe, kept by a cook and his pretty wife, in Thirteenth-street, near Sixth avenue, but a block or so from the Theatre Francaise. This place has already been alluded to in our columns, and is one of the most curious resorts in the metropolis. It is sans signs, sans light, sans everything save a fine cuisine and cellar. A change of locale to the other side of the street is in contemplation.

Among the constant patrons of opera bouffe, among the gentlemen of culture and taste who evince a lively and commendable interest in French matters in general throughout the metropolis, and who, if not of our French population, may be considered in it, are young Lefarge, the millionaire, lively, social and supper-giving; Fiske, of Erie notoriety, and as rich, and is thoroughly posted in the score of Genevieve de Brabant; his friend, Bishop, a son of one of our leading bankers, a young man of decided versatility; Hill, recently returned from Paris, stout and restless as ever; Case, of Albany, who has a fine collection of polished scholars in the country; young Davies, who is preparing a book upon American Finance; Burlow, a young man of considerable ability; Fiske, of Erie notoriety, and a host of others too numerous to mention.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

His Christmas Present to the President Elect—His Opinion of the Tenure-of-office Bill and Cracks the Whip over the Ears of Consenting Congressmen.

[From the Anti-Slavery Standard of Saturday.]

We are wholly opposed to the repeal of the Civil Office Tenure act. For what reason General Butler proposes it he cannot guess. But there are the strongest reasons for keeping it on the statute book.

The experience of the war has taught us some military lessons and many civil ones. Especially it has shown us that a President in any month of his term can, by a single act, which we thought meant custom-houses and post-offices, is found to rule the Senate. Spite, fraud or greed can no longer find in a safe, settable foible, is seen to poison even prairie and buckeye Senators. Nepotism is not monopolized by Kings. Even Johnson has developed an article in that line fully equal to the Italian. While the hot purpose of the war was yet smoking, he was in vain to persuade three of the leading members of the Bateman company as they are in private life—in their capacities as French artists and French artists, rather than in their more familiar characters as French artists.

Ghigo el-Tostee, for example—all knew her as a singer and as an actress; but all do not know that the woman Tostee is one of the most accomplished of women, and is equally free from the spirit of professional rivalry. All do not know that, though generally prepossessing in her stage appearance, she is a steadily married man, with an affectionate family. Mlle Matilde, the wife of Mons. Ledue, is one of the liveliest of created Frenchwomen, quafs a bumper of champagne with an inimitable grace, and performs a carte with the most intensely enviable air of enjoyment, and, though full of good sense, has no more romance in her composition than an oyster. Mons. Ledue himself is one of the thinnest and quietest men in existence, and was originally intended for the priesthood, having completed his theological course of studies. He has never yet appeared before a Paris audience, but doubtless he will do so. Mons. Tholer is a heavily pompous individual, who has often been mistaken for a clergyman. His daughter is a pretty blonde, very quiet and very romantic, illustrating the old adage that still waters run deep. Her heart is said to be in New Orleans, while a young man in New Orleans has reason to think his heart is the possession—a case of "Love's young dream."

M'lle Larnelle is rather a pretty woman, who has undergone a change. M'lle Tarisa is a pretty girl, petite, dark-complexioned, and brown-eyed, betrothed to the Drum Major of Bagdeld's band, who, since recently the vacation of a very unpleasant legal mistake; De Rosa, the light-limbed, is said to be distantly related to Bateman Parepa, but she is still unmarried, and is attended on all occasions by a prudently-careful and very old nanus; M'lle Rosa, a member of the chorus, considered is a little brunnette, with long, dark-brown hair, reported to be betrothed to Dennery, one of the leading conductors, who sather her life in a gallant manner while traveling on the cars, during a recent visit to Chicago. This lady is admired by that sweet youth, Bateman, Jr. No. 2. She is said to be dueled by the sweet youth himself, but his friends know better. M'lle Anna Larignere has been admired by a number of royal young bloods, and is said to be engaged in marriage to the all-conquering tenor Aujac. This young lady has passed a career of romantic vicissitudes, and was at one time a vivandiere in the French army. In her personnel she is tall and graceful, not strictly beautiful, perhaps, but with a rich, dark eye, and a winning, semi-intellectual, semi-voluptuous expression of countenance, which is irresistibly attractive. Duchesne is said to be a genuine descendant of Louis Philippe, and graduated at the far-famed Polytechnic School of Paris. He afterward ran off to sea. Lagriffoni is reported to be the son of a wealthy tea merchant, who likewise "mysteriously" disappeared from home. He is certainly a

RITUALISM.

A Financial View of the New Sensation.

[From the New York World, 27th].

Whatever else may be said against ritualism, it is not to be denied that, in a worldly point of view, it is a success. The disguised pewholder who advertised for sale, a few weeks ago, his pew in the church of Dr. Ewer, as a means of indicating his disapproval of that divine's recent course of treatment of Protestantism, both in its dogmatic and its ceremonial shapes, was the type of a class very small, indeed, in comparison to the class who have been attracted by the same novelties. That section of church-goers not the least numerous nor from a vestryman's view the least considerable, which goes to the church where of the ritual is the most impressive, the music most artistic, and the accessories the most gorgeous, is allured at once, and the pews in which infrequent believers snored while the truth of orthodoxy was droned out above them are crowded with the modern reproductions of the Athenian whose employment it was either to hear or to tell some new thing.

We trust we shall not be accused of flippancy in hinting that popularity of what may be called scenic services to the recent popularity of what was called the spectacular drama. It has been in each case the novelty which has proved to be the allurement. To the really devout mind, religious forms are valuable precisely to the degree in which they embody and make manifest the religious spirit. When they bear no apprehensible relation to that spirit, which should inspire and dignify them, they are not only useless, but they become a blasphemous mockery. If, on the other hand, rites are not empty, but are, as the Anglican liturgy says, "full, pithy and edifying forms of an inward and spiritual grace;" or, as the Laureate sings of secular observances, they

"Manners are not idle, but the growth
Of loyal nature and of noble mind,"

—then the form may be carried to the utmost length of elaboration, provided it be always held to be form and not substance. It will be precious and valuable to each worshipper in proportion to the weakness of his own faculty for imaging things unseen without its aid. If it do not help him and is not intended to help him to a clearer conception of what is behind it, then we suppose the Ritualists will admit as readily as anybody else that it is an entirely superfluous thing. But by itself, and without reference to its meaning, it has charms to soothe the mercantile or professional broad, whose owner, being compelled by stress of Mrs. Grundy to choose some church, chooses that one which is the most fashionable. Fortune must for the carnal eye to look at and for the carnal ear to hear.

If it be not presumptuous to compare lesser things with sacred, this has been precisely the course of the spectacular drama. In the two most pronounced cases with which we have had of it, the accessories were such as to please the eye and the ear, and to make people not only meaninglicss by themselves, but they failed to receive any elucidation from a text which was equally meaningless by itself. Shakespeare, in his "Midsummer Night's Dream," was presented, the best of the stage effects were used, the finest music was composed, and might, with almost equal propriety, have been tacked to the dramatization of "Norwood." The scenery drew people who were tickled by the thought that liking to look through a kaleidoscope was appreciating Shakespeare. But more than this, it was the means, and for the present the purely spectacular drama has subsided. When it reappears, it is to be hoped that the revivers of it will bear in mind that accessories are accessories, and will employ them to illustrate and vivify something of real merit.

It may be predicted that, with those to whom religious services are but a show, the result will be similar. They will run after the novelty till it for a time, but soon and surely will soon whinow the chaff of substance from the wheat of devotees. What good is to be found in it will be the more genuine after the former have been alienated. The difference is that the offense, which in the case of the drama is an offense against good taste alone, is here of the nature of sacrilege. That offense in the case of religion we take to be the adoption of any form for any other reason than that it corresponds to spiritual needs and supplies a spiritual need. The earnest Ritualist, of whom no doubt there are many, have no doubt the above charge, and it is to be feared that the insincere Ritualists, if any such there be, will not want for clerical exhorters, now that the Bishop of Natal has set the fact that Ritualism, looked upon as an expedient for filling churches and alms-boxes, is a "success."

J. B. R.

INDIANA HORRORS.

Another Frightful History of Crime and Bloodshed.

[From the New Albany Commercial, Dec. 29th.]

It must be a desperate people that look to Farringford, distant twelve miles, a glorious drive across the Isle of Wight, between Ivied ruins and through shades of Tennyson's poetic lines. I found Farringford wonderfully improved; the little park is a gem of gardening art. The magnificent Roman Palace in front of the house are finer than any I saw in Italy. We arrived about 3 o'clock, and were ushered into the drawing-room, which has been refurnished, and a great many pictures and statues added since I was there. In a minute he came from his study, a tall, stout friend, followed by his wife, as sweet as ever, but feebler and older-looking. In Tennyson the decay of age is the least change. We walked through the park and garden; then he and I went up on the downs and walked for nearly two hours, with cliffs above the sea. He showed me all his newly-acquired territory—among the rest a part of the down which I had often walked with him by Enoch Arden. We dined at six in a quaint room hung with pictures, and then went into the drawing-room, where I found my wife and I retired to his study at the top of the house, lit pipes and talked of poetry. He asked me if I could read some of his thoughts to him. I could. "Read it, and let me see," said he. "I would rather hear you read it, and, perhaps, be able to correct it." So, chanting the lumbering lines with great unction, I spoke of the idyll of "Guinevere" as being, perhaps, the finest poem, and said that I could read it aloud without my voice failing me at any point. "Why, I can read it and hear it myself," said the great master instantly. This I doubted, and he agreed to try, after we went down. But the first thing he did was to produce a magnum of champagne, which, many years old, which had been sent him by a poetic wine dealer. Such wine I never tasted. "It was meant to be drunk by Cleopatra and Queen of Sheba," said Tennyson. We had two glasses apiece, when he said, "To-night you shall help me drink one of the few bottles left by Waterloo Bridge." Then he will make a night of it." The bottle was brought, and after another glass all round Tennyson took the "Idylls of the King." His reading is a strange monotonous chant, with unexpected falling inflections, which I cannot describe, but can imitate exactly. It is very impressive; in spite of myself I became very much excited as he went on. Finally, when Arthur forgives the Queen, Tennyson's voice fairly broke. I found tears on my cheeks, and—Mrs. Tennyson sobbing on the other side of me. He made an effort and went on to the end, closing gradually. Then he said, "Now you say," I asked, referring to previous conversation, "that you are surely of C

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30, 1868.

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KENTUCKY NEWS.

The ball at the Lunatic Asylum, Lexington, last Friday, was a success.

Jno. Wiggins shot and seriously wounded a man named Vanderen at Paducah last week.

Frankfort is delighted with the new steam fire engine recently purchased by that city.

A little daughter of Wm. Featherston, living near Lexington, was fatally burned last week by her clothes taking fire.

As the 1st of January approaches the bankrupt business improves. During the past two weeks twenty-five petitions have been filed in Paducah.

Of the six persons arrested for Ku-Kluxism in Graves county, last week, by Deputy United States Marshal Wharton, only one was held to answer.

E. K. Owsley has received the appointment of gauger for the First Internal Revenue District of Kentucky, and John Farrar, storekeeper of the same district.

The Paducah people have caught the velocipede mania. An ingenious mechanic of that place has invented a three-wheeled machine which is said to be superior to all others.

A couple of young men named Smith, nephew of D. Howard Smith, and Morrison, son of Judge Morrison, of Scott, got into a difficulty on saturday at Georgetown, when Smith shot and wounded Morrison in the abdomen. Morrison, it is said, will die.

The Supervisor of Revenue for this State reports that the revenue officers are generally performing their duty well; that but few persons attempt now to defraud the Government, and that the amount of tax collected, under the new law, is about double that collected under the old one.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Lynchburg, Va., wants the tobacco tax reduced.

Fox hunting is lively in Monongalia county, Virginia.

A number of French emigrants have settled in Attakapas, La.

Loyal Kuklux are robbing and shooting negroes in the vicinity of Jackson, Tennessee.

An infant son of Dan. McKinley, of Jackson, Tennessee, was scalded to death last week.

Harvey H. Whitesides, an old and respected citizen of Jackson, Tennessee, died last week.

Eli Wilson, a noted horse-thief, was executed at Greenville Court-house, S. C., a few days ago.

Col. James Belger, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the State of Texas, has arrived in Galveston.

Planters in Yazoo county, Mississippi, during the present season have received over $700,000 in gold.

The cane in St. Mary's parish, La., suffered but little by frost. All of the planters have finished sugar making.

A jealous negro in Charleston, South Carolina, inflicted twenty-two wounds on his rival. Dinah has one lover less.

A young man named Benson was dangerously stabbed at Greenwood, South Carolina, last week, by the town marshal, Captain John G. Rosser.

A negro named Lovell, candidate for City Marshall in Chattanooga, Tenn., shot and killed a negro named Asbury in that place Christmas day.

A little boy four years of age, son of Mr. Enoch Brewer, of Cass township, Monongalia county, Va., was poisoned one day last week by eating painted candy.

Over eighty sugar mills and evaporators have been sold in Louisiana this year. These mills were manufactured in Louisville, Ky., and have proved a complete success in every case.

Monongalia county, Va., is progressing in civilization. A fight, according to the P. R., has been arranged, and will come off shortly. The principals are two of the most noted bullies in the county.

The residence of J. J. Price, owned by John A. Worsham, and known as "Mount Erin," near Richmond, Va., was burned on Wednesday evening last. Loss unknown. Insurance $6,000. The fire originated in the roof, from a spark from the chimneys.

Judge Meredith has granted a charter to sundry parties in Philadelphia and Richmond, to organize the Virginia Graphite Company, to work quarries of granite or any other minerals, in the county of Chesterfield. The company has a capital of $500,000.

Thursday last a man named Aurelius Coe, of London county, Va., committed suicide at Staunton, Va., by jumping from the third story window of the American Hotel. His mind had been deranged for some weeks past, and he was then on his way to the asylum.

At Bartlett, Tennessee, on Christmas day, a negro named John Bell murdered another negro to get possession of a pistol, and then fired the gin-house of Wm. A. Miller, near Bartlett, intending to murder him as he left the house upon the alarm of fire, but was foiled in the attempt. The next day the scoundrel was captured and hung.

R. B. Carpenter, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, and a Kentuckian by birth, has been elected Judge of the Charleston Circuit, by the Legislature, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the refusal of Mr. Corbin to qualify. The newly elected Judge is a Republican in politics, but does not believe in mixing law and politics together. Hence, he promised in advance an impartial administration of the laws.

Galveston, Texas, now claims 25,000 inhabitants. It boasts of 600 business firms, six lines of steamships, five of sailing ships, two banks, six private bankers, two insurance companies, and three cotton press companies. In spite of these business interests, there were less than a dozen gentlemen present at the annual meeting of the Galveston Chamber of Commerce last week. Of these one was a painter, two were reporters, and one a retired manufacturer.

Kentucky.

The Cincinnati Commercial grows liberal space. It graciously informs us that it has not quite despaired of Kentucky. In spite of the return of John C. Breckinridge, it has hope of Kentucky. Life and property will ultimately be as safe in Kentucky as in—let us say—the State of Indiana. It does not deny that the Morgan-field bandits (composed of both black and white ruffians) were run down by the proper legal authorities, supported by public opinion and popular assistance. It urges, therefore, political equality on the theory that if it is pleased to consider healthy signs of the times, and its moderation and humanity are really touching. Now "political equality" to be very "equal" ought to be "equal," and what is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander. The Commercial urges political equality in one column and the proscription of John C. Breckinridge in another. The fact is Republican newspapers realize pretty nearly the description given of a certain religious sect by our old friend of the "Harp of a Thousand Strings," who damned them all as "a highfalutin and a high-sailin' set, a-flying in the air as fine as peacocks, and mighty proud; but the first thing you know, they are down by the side of the road a-feeding on the carcass of an old dead hoss." A Republican can never soar into the blue ethereal of humanity, liberty, equality, progress, moral culture, freedom, et cetera, that he does not drop like a buzzard at sight of an office or the bare chance of a division of spoils. Thus the vision of the Commercial is clear enough on "political equality" until it spies the figure of Preston or Breckinridge or some other Kentuckian, when it hies straightway behind the barricades of the Fourteenth Amendment, and proceeds to throw mud.

The President's Amnesty and the Fourteenth Amendment.

By a sort of general consent, in spite of the captious displays of ill-temper which have disfigured most of the Radical comments on the President's proclamation of amnesty, the measure will be respected by Congress and by the Courts as an act of pardon, covering all individual offenses against the laws which are alleged to have been committed by the Confederate leaders both civil and military. No one of those leaders can now be hanged; or put in prison; or banished; or despoiled of his property. All of them are free to go and come at will without fear of arrest. So much is conceded by the Radicals, and so much we place to the credit of the Radical head, although their bad grace in making the concession does not warrant us in placing any credit to the Radical heart; an entry-by-the-way, which we could much prefer to make. But we are denied the pleasant duty. As far as the strict letter of the law vouchsafes, so far and no farther are the Radicals willing to go. They protest that they are willing to be just, but not generous; for they are going to make a distinct issue upon the interpretation to be given this final and too tardy piece of Executive clemency. Does it interfere with the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution? Does it qualify the subjects of pardon to hold office as well as to live, move and have their being as American citizens? Here is the rub; for the Fourteenth Amendment was devised, in the first place, to anticipate and offset this very proclamation. In a word, the Radical leaders care little who is or who is not made free of molestation by act of the President, if they, and the offices which they and their creations hold, are not disturbed. On this point, therefore, we are to have a deal of palaver as soon as Congress meets.

It is not our design, and assuredly could not, in reason, be our expectation, to persuade any Radical press or politician of the error of the ways of the party which calls itself Republican, but which is, in fact, both as to its conduct and its legislation, a disgrace to genuine republicanism, a thing in itself so simple and so just that it cannot be confounded with despotic practices, maladministration and perverse teachings. By applying many stripes to the ass, he may not be made a zebra; nor by much honest counsel laid out before corruption, will honest dealing ensue. The Republicans have organized a close communion; they have obtained the ascendent in the National Government and in most of the States; they hold all the offices of honor and profit; it is natural that they should wish to retain what they have. In order to do this it is convenient to describe certain intelligent and free American citizens as "rebels." It is convenient to say that the effort on the part of these to frame a separate government of their own, as the Union was originally framed, was "treason." It is convenient to arouse the passions of conflicting interests and opinions and sentiments to that degree which gives pragmatic sanction to the atrocious barbarism that "treason must be made odious and rebels punished." All this is so much available stock-in-trade; so much fuel for enkindling partisan hate; so many false arguments in favor of the right of one part of the community to domineer over another part. They are lies from beginning to end. They are unrepublican, undemocratic, illiberal, immoral, inhumane, impolitic. They are ready enough and strong enough to protect selfish men in office; to bolster up adventurers in quest of office; to discountenance resistance, peaceful or otherwise; to cajole the foolish and impulsive; to browbeat and bully, persecute and proscribe the minority of the people as represented in the government. But rebellions are not prevented in this way. Such pretexts invariably come after the one party has been beaten and successful war has given to the other party the power, not the right, to be as exacting as it thinks essential to its interest, or as it dares. The Radical party—bad as it is—has been certainly more liberal, more tolerant, more humane in its conduct than many other dominating bodies similarly situated; than the Roundheads in England; than the English in Ireland; than the Germans on a dozen memorable occasions; than the revolutionists in France. But, let it be remembered, that this is a very civilized and humane period; and that our government builds itself upon a certain reciprocity principle that runs through every department, State and national. Taking this into account the Radicals have fallen far below the republican standard fixed for us to square our actions by. They have fallen below the standard of their own professions. They have come lamentably short of the standard of abstract justice and humanity, which, in disregard of precedents and antecedents, should be set up by wise and just men in search of the purest measure of public good.

We make full allowance for the imperfections of human nature. We do not forget the inevitable passions that produce great civil wars and are in turn produced by them. But, in a republic, there is no such thing as treason or rebellion, speaking in reason and not in accordance with technical law. The existence of such terms, carrying with them certain penalties, is a perversion of individual rights and rights of communities which violates the plainest axioms of liberty, without in any manner operating as a restraint upon disturbing elements. No ambitious leader can carry any considerable body of men into war without some strong impelling cause exists, and, in a republic, where such cause exists, there should be no war, but peaceful separation. The doctrine of secession was only wrong as an expedient. We had a good government and should have maintained it; but a great part of the Southern people thought otherwise; desired a new government of their own; and it was the false assumption that this was treason and rebellion which brought about a useless, long and bloody conflict. But for the false assumption, the Union would have been restored without a hostile shot before the close of the year 1861; and, if it had not been restored, the two sections might have existed peacefully side by side, and ultimately the progress of civilization would have produced by natural causes that which violence has produced in a misshapen manner through much tribulation before its time.

There is no man in the South—using the broad words of the broadest and purest republicanism—who is not the peer of the same moral and intellectual caliber at the North. The man who does not recognize soldiership in Forrest; patriotism in Lee; genius in Davis—whatever may be his opinions of their opinions, for which they are responsible only to the God of us all—is no fair judge of men; for they were just as sincere in their conduct, just as irreproachable in their lives, just as worthy of confidence and respect, as Sheridan, Grant, and Lincoln, to each of whom we freely accord distinguished gifts. But the one side lost and the other side won; and this makes a mighty difference in the estimation of those who set up barricades for office-holders in the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment, built upon the theorem that "treason must be made odious and rebels punished," or, as an infamous Tennessee Radical now serving as a member of Congress paraphrased it, that "traitors have but two rights—the right to be hanged and the right to be damned." Such wretched appeals to the meanness of human nature, such base truculence to power, cannot be stigmatized too strongly. Andrew Johnson was drunk when he delivered the sentiment; but, disgraceful as the circumstance was and is to him, it had yet the explanation of bad blood and worse liquor. It is far more disgraceful that Radical editors and politicians, in sober earnest, have made it the foundation and the spirit of their policy; for there is not a traitor to-day in America, and there never was a rebellion.

We say to Mr. Sumner, as the embodiment of the exclusive, aristocratic, Radical element of the country "We don't wonder that you preach such doctrines. To wonder, would be to suppose that you do not value the places you hold. It is doubtless a good thing to be a Senator in Congress; to be a foreign minister; to hold a Cabinet portfolio; to get a place as tax collector; and so on down to the smallest offices within the gift of the Freedmen's Bureau. You value these; it is very natural that you should value them. You use such appliances as you consider essential to their preservation. Were we so situated, doubtless we should do as you do. We should esteem the good things brought to us by the accident of success as you esteem them, and struggle for them as you are struggling. But is not your spread-eagle talk about the 'blood of the nation' and the 'integrity of the Government' and the 'glory of the flag,' all twaddle? Are not your acts of exclusion mere battlements of self-protection, having their origin in party discipline and necessity and but one sole motive, that of party feeling? Is not Wigfall of Texas—whom we admire, mark you, as little as you do, and who ought, at least in your eyes, to have the merit of having once put a bullet through the body of Brooks, of Carolina, your mortal enemy—is not Wigfall, in a republican sense, as good a man as you are, and should he not have the same right to tread those Senate boards as you have, provided he can secure votes enough to elect him? If this is a free country, as you tell us constantly it is, should not all men be as free as you? If you are honest in your boasts of equality why don't you admit all fairly elected applicants at your door, including Menard, the black man, and others whom you, in the plenitude of your epithets and power, see fit to describe as 'rebels' and 'traitors?' What right have you in reason or in nature to proscribe anybody? You have the might certainly; and, by that token, you may do as you will. But we maintain that we are as good as you; that the rules that apply to you should apply to us; and that any other standard is unrepublican and despotic, having tendency only to evil and not to good." This is what we say to the embodied Radical idea of the day; and, under the operations of our system as against the Radical system, officials would be put to the one proper test, that of merit based on usefulness and talents. The Confederate leaders at the South retain their popularity because they have been proscribed by the Government. Had they been leil alone, and the Union been restored at once after the surrender, without a single qualifying clause or restriction, they would hardly have fared so well. On the 3d of May, 1865, the most unpopular man in the South was Jefferson Davis. Had he got on the cars at Richmond and returned quietly to Mississippi; announced himself a candidate for the United States Senate, there being no legal bar to his election and admission to that body, he could not have been elected. So with most of the Confederate leaders. Failure has to pay a certain penalty always; and the penalty exacted of them by the people would have been loss of confidence on account of the non-fulfillment of their predictions and the want of success which had attended their administration of public affairs. Other men—obscure but sincere and able men—representing the new exigencies of the South—would have been called into service.

But this healthful mode was not allowed. The leaders of the "rebellion" were "traitors," and as such were marked down for punishment; and, as the people of the South felt that, in so much as any one of them suffered punishment to that extent he represented them, they made the cause of their leaders their own cause, and all honor to them for it!

Not until these views become prevalent and popular at the North—strong enough to enable truth to assert itself without fear or favor—may we hope for a generous and truthful national policy toward the South. Yet, we feel full confidence that such will be the ultimate result. The age is progressive. The Northern people are a clear-judging people. They are as little given to sentimental pretension as any men on earth; and self interest, to say nothing of abstract democracy, will in the end prevail over the cunning of demagogues and the shams of rhetorical display.

Childs.

The New York World "goes for" Childs. But, before we go any further, the anxious reader may be curious to know who in the deuce Childs is. Know, then, that George Washington Childs is an ex-Philadelphia book-publisher, and present owner of the Philadelphia Ledger. He is just now a sojourner in the gilded halls of the bloated aristocrats of England, whence his sayings and doings and intentions are transmitted by post and by cable to distant lands. It is this which the World complains of, and its mode of advancing on Mr. C.'s earthworks is as follows:

This sort of thing has come to be an utterly unbearable bore, and it is high time that Mr. George W. Childs' hat was smashed over his eyes, and, if the capacity of the hat admits, over his ears, too. George W. Childs is proprietor of a twopenny paper in Philadelphia called the Ledger. He became such proprietor by purchase, after making a fortune otherwise. Having purchased the Ledger, Mr. Childs proceeded to parade Childs as the representative newspaper man of America, when he is in no sense a newspaper man at all, and is not so considered even in Philadelphia, where Forney is regarded as a journalist. Childs' parade of Childs has become positively painful. The Ledger has been successful as a small two-cent paper. It owes its success to its advertisers pay for its circulation—and a most excellent paper of its kind it is—but this success is due wholly to the late W. M. Swain, who established the paper, and who made the Ledger what it is. Col. Richard M. Hoe, in a letter to Mr. Childs on the occasion of the opening of the new Ledger building, tells the story as follows: "His (Mr. Swain's) sound views, and careful business in maintaining them, and admirable financial management, established the Ledger on a most enviable and durable basis. These facts are well known to you, and are duly appreciated you to become its proprietor." Exactly. Our only wonder is that Mr. Childs' gratitude has not taken allusion to the real founder and maker of the journal in the volume report of the Ledger building opening; but we have carefully read from the speeches of Mayor McMichael, Mr. Mc-Kean and others, and can find no word on the same subject. Childs believes only in Childs, which is well enough, only we protest against his using the cable and the newspapers to brazenly advertise himself as the representative newspaper man of America, when he is no newspaper man at all. He is going this now abroad, and is pushing the unsuffling business with that persistence which second-rate book publishers understand so well, but which modest newspaper men like the late Mr. Swain, who made the Ledger, instinctively shrink from. Mr. Childs is no more a representative of American journalism than his Ledger is a representative of the American press. We have plenty of two-cent papers in this city which are not much thought of and which seem to think very little of themselves, and which, while by running a provincial two-penny sheet, should imitate the modesty of his twocent city contemporaries. We implore Childs to let the Atlantic cable alone. Childs as a big toad in the journalistic puddle, is a fraud. Childs may go to the foot of the class.

☞ Here is the appeal for peace of a Northern Democratic organ: "Let us have peace—that peace which will follow the observance of the teachings of Jesus. Let us have it in all the departments of the government. Let us have it in our churches and in our homes. Let the clergymen who have prepared sermons to be delivered today see to it that they bear no trace of denominational hatred or political or personal malevolence. 'Let us have peace,' because soundest policy, no less than plain right, demands it." This is indeed a plea for peace in the spirit of peace. It is from the Chicago Times; and a fit salute to the Christmas season. How different is this from the Indianapolis Journal: "Let us stick to the motto that Andrew Johnson gave us: Treason must be made odious and rebels punished."

☞ It is reported by the geologist that sufficiently numerous experiments have been made to demonstrate the fact that forests, in comparatively brief periods, may be restored to the almost treeless prairies of the West. It is supposed that during the time the brown coal-beds were deposited all these treeless plains were covered with a luxuriant growth of forest trees, like those of the tropical and sub-tropical climates, such as palm trees, gigantic sycamores, maples, poplars, cedars, hickories, cinnamon, and fig trees, large portions of the upper Missouri being now covered with the silicified trunks of trees of huge dimensions, exhibiting the annual rings of growth with great distinctness.

☞ The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada is preparing to extend its line from Port Huron to Chicago. Canada, like the rest of the world, is beginning to discover that no railway enterprise can be made to pay large dividends until it taps the commerce of the Great West.

The "Smithsonian Institution."

Who ever hears of the "Smithsonian Institution," now-a-days. Yet it still exists in its rickety, off-cast way, and, as we learn from the last report of its Secretary, Professor Henry, it has entered the 22d year of its age, having been chartered in August, 1846. But little more was accomplished, however, during that year, than a discussion of plans and the appointment of the Secretary, the principal executive officer. The endowment, as we know, was one of no ordinary character. It was confided to our Government not by one of its own citizens, but by a distinguished foreigner. It was not given in trust to be disposed of for the exclusive benefit of a portion of our people, or even for that of the whole nation, but in behalf of the general family of mankind, for the benefit of men of all countries and of all times. It was not restricted in effect to the diffusion of a knowledge of old truths, but primarily designed for the extension of the boundaries of thought by the promotion of the discovery of new powers of nature, of new principles and new laws of the universe. Nor was the acceptance of the trust an ordinary occurrence. It became a constitutional question whether Congress was legally authorized to assume the responsibility and discharge the duty of a trustee for such a purpose; and, it was not until after the expression of many doubts as to the result, that the acceptance was finally resolved on. Richard Rush, who had previously represented our Government at the Court of St. James, was chosen as the agent to effect a transfer of the funds to this country, and this he was enabled to do without the delay of protracted legal proceedings, through the courtesy of the Court of Chancery in granting a decree to that effect, after a mere formal suit to satisfy the requirements of law.

The fund first paid into the treasury from the Smithson bequest was $515,169; the remainder of the legacy, which had been left in England as the principal of an annuity to the mother of the nephew of Smithson, was $26,210 63, making in all, from the bequest of Smithson, $541,379 63. The capital has, therefore, been increased more than a hundred thousand dollars, notwithstanding the expenditure of $450,000 on the building.

A trust of so novel a character, confided by a citizen of England, not to his own government, but to that of the United States, could hardly fail to attract general attention and place in a conspicuous light before the world, the integrity, intelligence, and executive ability of the party accepting an office of so much responsibility and difficulty. The obligation became more impressive in consideration of the fact that the trust was accepted after the decease of him by whom it was confided, and who could, therefore, give no further indications of his intentions than those expressed in the terms of his will. It was, consequently, of importance that these terms should be critically studied, logically interpreted, and the intentions deduced from them be strictly followed. Unfortunately, however, at the time the bequest was accepted, the public at large were so little acquainted with the distinctions of science, or so little regardful of the precise ideas to be attached to the terms which it employs, that it is scarcely a matter of surprise that the intention of Smithson, as expressed by the words "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men" should have been misinterpreted, and that the act of Congress organizing the institution should include provisions which have since been generally recognized as incompatible with the leading objects of the bequest.

The upshot of the matter is that the Smithsonian has so far done little good, and its existence is well-nigh forgotten. What shall be done with it?

Mr. Greeley has given Gov. Morton an epistolary lecture on finance. We fear he will not find the Indiana Sempronius very tractable dis-ciple. If there is any thing that Horace does not fully understand, we are afraid it is finance.—[Exchange.

It is very easy to tell what Mr. Greeley does not fully understand. It might be pretty difficult to tell what he does.

☞ In the first half of the year 1830 there were no steam railways in the United States. In 1840, 2,167 miles existed. In 1850 there were 8,827 miles. In 1860 there were 31,185 miles; and to-day 37,000 miles are in complete operation, being a thousand miles for each year since the construction of the first route, the cost being estimated at one thousand eight hundred and fifty millions of dollars. In addition to this completed extent there are by estimate seventeen thousand six hundred and eighty-five miles in process of construction.

☞ The Chicago Times says that Gen-Grant is a regular and constant reader of its columns, and adds that therein he finds the reflection of his own political sentiments and the expression of his own views concerning public affairs. We shall be delighted to find the same verify the statement. If Grant goes by the Chicago Times he will not go far wrong.

CITY ITEMS.

A NEW THING.—CITY PARCEL EXPRESS. Packages delivered for 25c. Office No. 55 Third street, between Main and Market. ALLEN & BAYLISS.

☞ The only place in Louisville where hosiery is manufactured is at 148 Market street. Ladies', gents', and children's silk hosiery and underwear at the stocking factory, 148 west Market street. J. C. WOOD, Proprietor.

HERMAN'S GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Cod Liver Oil is warranted pure Newfoundland oil. It has stood the test of twenty years' experience, and can be relied upon in every particular. Its superiority over that prepared on our own seashore is shown by the numerous cures performed by it when the inferior oils had been tried without benefit. The high flood quality of our oil has given it the preference over the numerous brands in the market, and has effected the highest commendation from eminent physicians. For sale by all respectable druggists in the United States.

☞ Have you tried the Krug Krug? What's Krug? The new brand of champagne. No—have you? Yes, and found it delicious. Well, at the next trial consider me in.

REMOVAL.—Dr. Gaillard's professional office and place of residence is removed to 26 West Jefferson street, bet. First and Second streets.

☞ Dyspepsia, weak stomach, costive bowels, loss of appetite, and an unsightly bolting, are the bane of thousands. Cathartic pills or drugs don't help it, but rather make it worse. What you need is Hunnewell's Compound Hypophosphite Pills. They tone up the stomach, relieve the distress, and make you over anew, without purging or prostrating. Price, 6 boxes for $1 25. Sold by dealers, or sent by mail. Address Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company, 562 Broadway, N. Y.

MARRIED.

NORMAN—BRECK—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 15th inst., by Rev. J. M. Frost, Capt. L. C. Norman, formerly of Crosby's Brigade, C. S. A., to Miss SALLIE, the accomplished daughter of S. S. Breck, Esq., of Owen county.

DEBOW—BAILEY—On the 23d December, in the Shelby street Methodist Church, by Rev. E. W. Sehon, SAMUEL H. DEBOW to Miss ADA D. BAILEY, all of this city.

SCHAUERER—DAVIS—At Dupuoin, Ill., Dec. 27, 1868, by the Rev. Mr. Harris, Mr. PHILIP P. SCHAUERER, of Louisville, Ky., to Miss AMANDA DAVIS, of Dupuoin, Ill.

DIED.

PATTON—On Sunday, 27th inst., of croup, NETTIE B. PATTON, daughter of C. S. and H. J. Patton, aged 3 years.

☞ Cincinnati and Terra Haute papers please copy.

DANIEL—In this city, on the 29th inst., at the residence of her son, H. A. DANIEL, Mrs. ELIZABETH DANIEL, relict of the late Coleman Daniel, in the 85th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the Broadway Methodist Church at 2 o'clock P. M. this 30th inst. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Thus has passed away another true and tried veteran of the cross, after nearly half a century's service in the church of God, has gone to her reward. Sweet Death has released her spirit from its fetters of cumbrous clay, and she has left us to join the loved ones who have gone before.

CITY PARCEL EXPRESS.

OFFICE

No. 55 east side Third st.,

BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET.

PACKAGES delivered to any part of the city, and within the limits of Fifteenth, Kentucky, and Shelby streets, for 25 cents. Beyond the limits of these streets, an additional charge will be made, as to distance, etc.

Each carman is provided with an entry book, wherein each package for delivery must be registered by the person shipping such package, otherwise we will not be responsible for its safe delivery.

Bales, boxes, barrels, sacks, and packages of all kinds, not exceeding 50 weight, will be safely and quickly delivered.

Any failure on the part of carmen to deliver promptly packages intrusted to their care will please be reported at our office.

de27 eodtdy ALLEN & BAYLISS.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ Merchants wishing prime table fruit, house or Goshen butter can have their orders filled by de30d3 M. S. MAJOR & CO.

48 Market street, below Second.

☞ Watches at half price.

JUL. WELLMAN,

de30 d3 134 Third street.

☞ Fresh oysters, wholesale or retail at de30d3 M. S. MAJOR & CO'S,

48 Market street, below Second.

☞ Eagle Loan and Broker's office, 95½ Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson. Business strictly confidential. d29 d3

ROGERS' HOUSE-FURNISHING EMPORIUM.

This establishment, No. 146 south side of Market, between Fourth and Fifth, does not propose to sell goods for less than cost, but will duplicate the prices of any house in the city, quality for quality. de28 d3

WEBB'S OWN WARK.

Three Skirts for One Dollar at the Falls City Hoop Skirt Factory, No. 66 Market street, between Second and Third. d24 d1jt

Wedding, at Home.

Church and Visiting Cards, Monograms, etc., engraved to order.

Initials stamped on note paper and envelops without additional charge.

Visiting cards printed from plate, at

FRANK MADDEN'S,

Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. Dec6 d1m

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wishing to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their own interest by calling at this office. Stocks, bonds, jewelry, silverware, or any other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. Hagan, Ag't, No. 134 Third street, next door to Monta & Co.'s livery stable. oct3 dtf

For Coughs and Colds.

use Dr. Graves' cough candy. It is a sure cure. no5 dtf

☞ Highest price paid for bonds, gold, silver and uncurrent money, at S. ROTHCHILD'S, Exchange and Broker Office, jy22 dtf 74 Main, between Second and Third.

☞ If you want to borrow money on collateral, go to S. ROTHCHILD'S, Main sire between Second and Third. jy22 dtf

Republican Soldiers' Association.

All late soldiers resident in the Fifth congressional District of Kentucky, who wish to become members of the Republican Soldiers' Association, can either call at my office, No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Kentucky, or by letter signify such desire, and at the same time report their late company, regiment, and rank, and also their present residence.

J. H. WARD,

dec1 dtf Chairman Fifth District Committee.

KENTUCKY HAT, CAP, AND FUR MANUFACTORY—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

By J. KOOPER, 219 Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, and 122 Market, between Floyd and Preston.

The cheapest and finest stock of hats, caps, and fur goods in the city. All furs bought at my house are warranted, and saved during the summer without charge. Also, give particular attention to altering and cleaning furs and hats. Cash paid for all kinds of skins. oct11 dtf

Lots for Sale.

We have a few more only to sell, on Chestnut, Madison and Maxazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.

jel7 dtf GRAVES & SON.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid hair dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; reasons the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all druggists and perfumers and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York. (Jan1 dly) no29 d1d&b5

MEETINGS.

Second National Bank.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 20, 1868.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank will be held at their banking house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12th next, for the purpose of electing directors to serve the ensuing year.

de28 dtd GEO. S. ALLISON, Cashier.

Notice.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the Louisville Insurance and Banking Company will be held at their office, during business hours, on the first Monday in January, for the election of directors to serve the ensuing year.

de28 dtd J. M. GLEASON, Secy.

Notice.

FALLS CITY TOBACCO BANK, LOUISVILLE, Dec. 26, 1868.

THE regular annual election for thirteen Directors for this bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office on the 3d MONDAY in January, prox., from 10 to 12 o'clock M., and the regular annual election of Stockholders will be held at same place at 12 o'clock M.

de29tdJ H. C. PINDELL, Cashier.

Notice.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 26, 1868.

THE annual meeting of stockholders of the Louisville Bridge Company, for the election of directors, will be held at their office, in this city, on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

de27 dtd W. H. SLAUGHTER, Secy.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE CITY NATIONAL BANK, December 24, 1868.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January next, for the purpose of electing five Directors to serve during the ensuing year.

de25 dtd R. S. MOXLEY, Cashier.

Notice.

PLANTERS' NATIONAL BANK OF LOUISVILLE, December 23, 1868.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing five directors to serve during the ensuing year.

de24 dtd J. W. BATCHELOR, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Dividend Notice.

OFFICE GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, Dec. 29, 1868.

AT a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company, held this day, an annual dividend of twenty per cent. on the capital stock, or one dollars per share, was declared, free of government tax. de30 d5 J. J. FISCHER, Sec'y.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS,

No. 12 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square, oct9 dawly NEW YORK.

Notice.

OFFICE CITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.

THE interest coupons, due Jan. 1, 1869, of the mortgage bonds of this company, will be paid on presentation at this office.

de30 d3 S. M. ELDRIDGE, Secy.

IMPORTED JERSEY CATTLE

Direct from the Island.

Expected in Mobile from 26th to 31st inst., and will be offered for sale on or about those days.

DESCRIPTION of the 18 cows and 2 bulls shipped on board the Arabine, Nov. 11, 1868, and left Dartport (Dartmouth), for Mobile, Nov. 12, 1868:

1. A two-year old fawn gray and white heifer, calving in January, 1869, gained the first prize of the Agricultural Society, Jersey.

2. A two-year old heifer, dun and white, black points, calving in January, 1869—a very high class heifer for symmetry.

3. A two-year old heifer, gray and white, calving in January, 1869—the most promising dairy heifer.

4. A two-year old heifer, red, fawn and white, calving in January, 1869—a prize heifer (parochial prize.)

5 and 6. Two two-year old heifers, No. 5 calving in January, 1869, and No. 6 in February, 1869—a handsome pair of solid colored heifers.

7. A two-year old heifer, yellow, fawn, and white, calving in March, 1869—a remarkably well-grown animal.

8. A two-year old heifer, brown, fawn, and white, calving in January, 1869—a color much prized, and very hardy.

9. A two-year old heifer, yellow, fawn, solid color, calving in December, 1868—truly handsome, and color very rare.

10. A two-year old heifer, gray and white, calving in March, 1869—bred from the cow so famed "Duchess."

11. A four-year old cow, gray, dun, and a little white, calving in December, 1868—a cow a dairy in herself.

12. A two-year old heifer, brown fawn, calving in March, 1869—bred from the highest class cattle of the Island.

13 and 14. Two two-year old heifers, yellow, white, calving in December, 1868. Note—These are two splendid heifers—a perfect match, and very large.

15. A three-year old pure gray-dun heifer, in calf to bull "Rolla," in this importation.

16. A four-year old fawn and white cow, calving in January, 1869—a large, productive cow.

17 and 18. Two splendid yearlings, gray and white, in calf to prize bulls.

19. A four-year old color, 3½ years old. Magnificent animal, bred by Mr. Cowdry, winning the great naval prize in France.

Bull "Casarea," a solid color of great promise, very tame, and from the best blood of the Island; aged 15 months.

☞ The above is the descriptive list from the proprietor, Mr. Edward Parsons Fowler, who is here, and will give all necessary information.

D. WHEELER & CO.,

de28 d6 42 St. Michael street, Mobile, Ala.

CRANBERRIES!

25 BBLS Cape Cod cultivated just received at

A. FONDA & SONS,

de26 d5 101 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

J. P. ROGERS. J. H. MEAD, Jr.

J. P. ROGERS & CO.,

Importers & Manufacturers' Agents,

COMMERCIAL BROKERS,

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

S. W. COR. MAIN AND SEVENTH STREETS,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Kentucky whiskies, in bond or free. oct21 deodly

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.

Conducted by the Spanish Government.

$80,000 in Gold Drawn Every 17 Days.

PRIZES cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver; also for all Government securities.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,

fe1 deodly 16 Wall st., New York.

INSURANCE.

Life Assurance.

THE ST. LOUIS ATLAS MUTUAL LIFE Insurance Company.

HAVE established an agency in this city and are now prepared to issue policies upon the most liberal terms. This company is the second oldest in the Western country, and is in every respect perfectly reliable.

Every policy of this company is non-restrictive as to travel, residence or occupation, and is also non-forfeitable after first payment. Col. CLARENCE J. PRENTICE has been appointed special agent for this city, and will be pleased to explain everything in regard to the company and its plans of insurance to all who may call.

Those contemplating insuring will consult their interests by calling and seeing the inducements offered by this, the most liberal of all such institutions. As to the stability and standing of the company, we refer to the following well-known gentlemen of this city:

G. W. Norton, of G. W. Norton & Co., Bankers; Theodore Harris, President Louisville Insurance and Banking Company; H. D. Newcomb, of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co.; Capt. Ed. T. Sturgeon, of Smith, Sturgeon & Co.; A. R. Semple, of A. R. Semple & Sons; Wm. C. Tyler, of Tyler

WANTED.

WANTED—Mechanics, clerks, salesmen, porters, drivers, watchmen, laborers, boys, ALL PERSONS out of work, in regular, or, that employers in any find them promptly. The lists of the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY are open for the inspection of business men FREE. MILLER & CO.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN without incumbrance, to nurse children and do plain sewing. To one suitable a good and permanent home, with liberal wages, are promised. Must come well recommended. Apply at 189 second street, between Green and Walnut.

WANTED—A GOOD AUCTIONEER—To join the advertiser in opening first-class auction and commission rooms in this city. Must be a large business man. Address AUCTIONEER, P. O. Drawer 216, Louisville, Ky. dtp 3d*

WANTED—BROOM CORN—I will pay the highest market price for broom corn. Call on S. B. CLARK, No. 137 East Walnut street, between Floyd and Preston. de7-d6*

WANTED—TO LEASE—That elegant hotel, the Forest House, in Louisville, Ky. Apply to Messrs. Phisis branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, or to the undersigned at a cost of very moderate rent. A good bargain will be given to a good landlord. Apply to GEO. T. WARD, Jr., in Louisville, or R. C. FOWLING and H. B. TULLY, Russellville, Ky. de7d6

WANTED—All persons to call on Madam MAYNARD who have property they want sold, and get a description of it printed, and all their past and present partners in life interested, accountants, law or commercial, death, sickness, accidents, sad arrivals, and enemies described; a few more agents wanted for the most wonderful self-adjusting Abdominal Corset Truss. All physicians recommend it as the greatest discovery in the remedial age for rupture, female debility, or prolapsus of the uterus. Madam MAYNARD, 207 Second street, Louisville, Ky. Sold the best of reference given. ul 1 d&w

WANTED—DR. MATHEWS, Clairvoyant and Physician, can tell of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost property, lottery numbers, in short, anything you wish to know. He will cure the, sensual weakness, premature decay, nervous, suppressed menstruation, deafness, and all chronic female and special diseases. A cure warranted or no pay. Consultation fee from $1 to $2. Office 207 Second street.

WANTED—5 ENERGETIC SALESMEN, who have experience and can command trade, in a wholesale millinery and fancy goods house. Only others need apply. Inquire at L. & G. BRONNER'S, 171 Main street. Good reference required. dtf

WANTED—500 GIRLS.—Do you want a girl? Go to the SCHOOL OF DESIGN AND ART, 19 COURT, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl at once. All respectable applicants of worth or means are invited to call andobtain situations free of charge. Reference indispensable. MILLER & CO. sep15 dtf

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, by a person fully competent. Best of references given. Address, with salary, BOOK-KEEPER, Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, south side. jul 2d

WANTED—LIEN NOTES—I have purchasers for a large amount of lien notes and mortgages. Apply to E. D. FITZER, Real Estate Agent, 163 Fourth street, Bamberger & Bloom's Block.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$20 to $75 per week can be made by selling Lightning Skirt Supporters. Celebrated Spring Steel Needle Packages. Every lady will purchase. Call or send stamp for circular. Sample 25 cents for sample package and circular. C. E. LIGHTNER & Co. dtf

WANTED—AGENTS—In the city and county, the most profitable agents to manufacture and sell the Excelsior Clothes Wringer, and Excelsior Clothes Protector. It is made of tin, and can be used in any story or wash-boiler. No labor, no capital required. Male agents can make from $4 to $8 a day. Address, Agent, CHAS. GRAY & SON, Box 1,000, Post office, south street, bet. Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky. de15 d3m

$2,500 TO $5,000 PER YEAR—An agent is wanted in every town in the Union, to make and sell an article of daily consumption in every family. It is entirely new. Sale as permanent as flour. Address LOUIS COBLENTZ, Middletown, Md. de12 d30*

WANTED—AGENTS—FOR "SERVICE AFLOAT AND ASHORE DURING THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES," by Admiral RAPHAEL SEMMES. Canvassers will find this the best-selling book published since the war, no other book having ever been issued which gives a history of the Cruises of the Sumter, the Alabama, and an authentic account of the destruction of the Japan River Fleet while under command of the Admiral. This work will be sold only by subscription, and can not be obtained except through our authorized traveling agents. To energetic and competent men a chance is offered to make money. Send for circulars and see our terms. Also, a full description of the work. Address F. I. DIBBLE & CO., 308 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—AGENTS—in every town in the United States, responsible agents to manufacture and sell the Excelsior Clothes Washer. It is made of tin, and can be used in any stove wash boiler. No labor required. Male agents can make from $4 to $8 a day. Address CHARLES SWAIN, No. 134 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky. de14 dlm

WANTED—AGENTS—An experienced Canvassing Insurance Agents for popular Companies can find employment at No. 16, up stairs on Main, near corner of Fourth street. ol3 dif

WANTED—AGENTS—The De Soto Mutual Life Ins. Co. can give employment to several city solicitors and also to a few agents in the Interior towns. Call at the office, No. 139 Main street, near Fourth street. ad1

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—Stock and fixtures of a retail drug store, one of the best stands in the city. Will sell a bargain if early application is made. JOHN W. LANDRAM & CO., 1 Bullitt's Block.

FOR SALE—NO. 1 GARDEN LANDS—In lots to suit, by the acre. Rich soil, two miles from town. Apply to DR. B. D. POPE, corner Ninth and Jefferson. de25 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE—Two-story brick house on Walnut street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, lot 30 feet front by 165 feet deep to alley; house contains 6 rooms, kitchen, stable, cistern, gas and water, and all through the house; has fine fruit trees and grape vines. For particulars apply to H. L. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth. my8 dtf

FOR SALE—WAREHOUSE—One of the largest warehouses in Louisville, on Fifth street, 50 feet front on Main, running back to Bullitt street, if not sold by the 1st of January, will be rented. For sale and storage of cotton there is no better house. E. AUBUCHON.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS—Desiring to quit the business, I offer my stock of dry goods and fixtures for sale. The stock is small, and consists principally of staple goods. The stand is one of the best in the city. RICHARD WOOD, No. 1,000 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson. de20 d12

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—A very desirable and well located residence, with all the modern improvements, situated on Broadway. Price very low and terms as easy as possible. M. PEDDLE & FERGUSON, Real Estate Agents. de5 dlm

FOR SALE—SAW-MILLS—Parties intending to purchase Saw-Mills, Shingle-Mills, and other Machinery will find it to their interest to call at No. 8, corner of Brook and Main streets, just above the new Gait House. ALEXANDER & SON. de20 dtf

FOR SALE AND RENT—REAL ESTATE—BY W. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, notice that I have for sale cheap for cash, and on time, vacant lots in all parts of Louisville and suburbs, well located and high in good locations.

Also farms in the following States: Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Texas.

I have some desirable property in New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind., and now doing a good trade. This is a good chance for any one who wants to start in the hotel business, and will be sold low. As consumption is the controlling disease in Louisville, this is a desirable place. W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—BREWERY—The property known as Fuller's Brewery, situated on Portland avenue, and has a fine brewery with all the appurtenances complete, and can be made one of the best lager beer breweries in the city of Louisville. Situated in the town of Charlestown, Ind., and now doing a good trade. This is a good chance for any one who wants to start in the hotel business, and will be sold low. As consumption is the controlling disease in Louisville, this is a desirable place. W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—BREWERY—The property known as Fuller's Brewery, situated on Portland avenue, and has a fine brewery with all the appurtenances complete, and can be made one of the best lager beer breweries in the city of Louisville. Situated in the town of Charlestown, Ind., and now doing a good trade. This is a good chance for any one who wants to start in the hotel business, and will be sold low. As consumption is the controlling disease in Louisville, this is a desirable place. W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE—Broadway, bet. First and Second streets, No. 17. House contains ten rooms, bath, gas, water, cistern, stable, carriage and coal house. Lot 82x150 feet to a large alley. Terms easy. Immediate possession desired. Apply to H. HOKE, office of English & Hoke. my17 dif

FOR SALE—STOCK—27 shares Taylorsville Turnpike Stock. For particulars inquire of W. H. LAWRENCE, No. 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. jy26 dif

FOR SALE—OLD TYPE—We have for sale, at a low price, 1,000 lbs. of old Type, to which the attention of printers and Machinists is directed. Apply at the Courier office. jy11 dif

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

$40,000 Acres of Coal Land For Sale.

I OFFER for sale, on liberal terms, 20,000 acres of valuable coal and timber land in Pulaski county, Kentucky, on the head of navigation on the Great West Fork of Cumberland River, 25 miles from Somerset, and 100 miles from Louisville, and adjacent to the line of the Louisville and Cincinnati Railroad. A map and description in detail, with geological sections, furnished on application. Title undisputed. A. G. GRINNAN, near Grainger C. H., Ky. de8dodm

FOR SALE—FARM—Lying three miles south of Concordia, Meade county, Ky., and two miles from the Saint Thereses Catholic Church and Female Academy, containing 338 acres, 100 of which is in high state of cultivation; the balance in timber and fence conveniently for woodland pasture. The remainder is heavily timbered and within a quarter of a mile of a steam saw mill. A portion of the timbered land is also convenient to the Ohio river. This is a pleasant and healthy situation and is peculiarly adapted to fruit growing or stock raising, and to many other species in a very desirable farm. Good comfortable dwelling, good stock barns and other necessary buildings. Also a young bearing orchard of 300 trees chosen selected fruit. For further information address W. H. PIKE, Flint Island Postoffice, Ky. oc23 dlw4sun4 Weds4 eow

FOR SALE—FARM—Dr. A. E. Georgeson offers for sale his valuable and well-known hay farm, on salt river turnpike, in Jefferson county, 13 miles from Louisville, and half a mile from the Ohio river. The above named farm contains 200 acres, more or less. It is one of the best improved hay farms in the State. A large, modern style, double frame cottage of 9 rooms, kitchen, &c., all out-buildings and conveniences that could be desired; a very large hay shed, and improved bester hay press. 150 acres in meadow. Large orchard of all kinds of the most desirable fruit. As handsome a body of land as there is in the country, and in a very desirable neighborhood. To apply to Dr. A. E. GEORGEON, on the premises—postoffice, River View, Ky.; or to H. H. ENTEISMITH, 302 West Jefferson street, Louisville. se16 deodtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A handsome front parlor, that would be furnished, to let, with first-class board, to a family, very cheap. Also a single room to let to a young man—terms $7 per week. A few day boarders wanted—$4.50 per week. 174 Chestnut street, between Fifth and Center, south side. Best of references required.

BOARDING—LUCAS' RESTAURANT, in Central Market, Louisville, Ky., the best cheap boarding house in the city. Board by the week, $3; by the week $2.50; by the day, $1; by the meal. Meal hours: breakfast, 6 to 9; dinner, 11 to 3; supper, 5 to 8. Saloon is stocked with the finest liquors in the city. de6 dif

BOARDING—ROOMS—Suitable for families or single gentlemen, with first-class table. Apply at Mrs. THORNTON'S, corner Fifth and Green. Best of references given and required. de26 d6

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a nice large front room, with good board, in a private family. Address at 109 Chestnut street, between Third and ——. de7 dtf

BOARDING—One desirable front room, with board, No. 138 Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth.

BOARDING—Front parlor and front room in second story, nicely furnished, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at 161 Seventh st. de26 dl

BOARDING—With or without rooms, southeast corner Third and Green streets, opposite Post office. L. STRAUS, Agent. oc16dif

FOR SALE—Horses & Mules

FOR SALE—MULES—One hundred and fifty 3 and 4 year old mules, fat and ready for market. Apply to E. M. CALLAWAY or JAMES HUTHIE, Eminence, Ky. de2 dlm*

FOR SALE—MULES—3 head of fat mules; apply to Mr. [illegible], Goshen, Oldham county, Ky. RICHARD WATERS.

PIANOS.

J. BITZER. S. ROKER

HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS
Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. se4 dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—STOREHOUSE No. 133, on the north side of Main street, four doors below corner of Fourth. Apply at the law office of EMMET FIELD, No. 7 Court Place. de6 d12

FOR RENT—FARM—Over 100 acres, about five miles from Louisville, near Salt River road, adjoining the farm of Col. Atchison, from 1st January next. Apply at the law office of BODLEY & HALL, No. 23 Court Place. de2 tlf

FOR RENT—PART OF A HOUSE—Suitable for a small family. Will be rented together or separately, and one will rent the rooms separately, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at 172 Seventh street, near Walnut. de30 d6

FOR RENT—STOREHOUSE—No. 135, on the north side of Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Apply at the law office of EMMET FIELD, No. 7 Court Place. de6 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A desirable new two-story brick dwelling-house, containing 7 rooms, situated on the north side of Washington street, second lot east of Hancock. Apply to DR. ALLPORT, 360 Main street, between Clay and Shelby. de25 d6

FOR RENT—FINE FARM—A very desirable farm of 170 acres on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, 13 miles from the city, and within 3 minutes' walk of the station. There is a high state of cultivation. In improvements new. House completely furnished if desired. Will be rented on terms of PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, No. 150 Main street. de22 dtf

FOR RENT—ROOM—A nicely furnished room, without board. Apply at No. 78 Jefferson street. de22 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A desirable two-story residence, containing seven rooms, situated on Washington street, between Floyd and Preston. Rent low. Apply to WM. L. MURPHY, 59½ Third street, near Main.

FOR RENT—THE SECOND & THIRD FLOORS of our business house, corner Main and Fifth. Sixth streets, at present occupied by Messrs. Baird Brothers. Possession given Jan. 1, 1869. Apply to P. SEMPLE & SONS. de8 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—That elegant new store-house, on Second street, one door from Main, with all modern improvements. Also, on 2d floor of same building, a large office, suitable for agents or doctors. Will be leased very cheap. Apply to JONES, TAPP & CO.

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A large brick dwelling, with large lot, good stable, cellar, gas and water, No. 233 Jefferson street, between Fifth and Sixth. Apply to MOORHEAD & CO., No. 20 Fourth street. no6 dtf

FOR RENT—ON A LONG LEASE—The second and third floors above my store, on Fourth street and Public Square, containing large rooms, suitable for any light business and dwelling at the same time, as well as for office purposes. Possession given immediately. Inquire of the undersigned on the premises, or at my residence. Apply to N. NICHOLAS, 83 Fourth street, bet. Main and Market. de7 dtf

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE BUILDING—The large and well-arranged building, now occupied as the Louisville Commercial College, situated on Fifth, between Third and Fourth, will be for rent during the latter part of December, or as soon as the new building on Jefferson street, intended for our use, is ready for occupancy. Particulars may be had by calling at the office. nov19 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSES—The two new and handsome store-houses, Nos. 1,000 and 1,002 Main and Market, between Tenth and Eleventh, which will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of December next. If application is made soon, the interior of the buildings can be finished to suit the parties finding. Apply to SAMUEL SNEAD, 1,000 Main, or WOLF, No. 979 Main street, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM AND RESIDENCE—Just completed, a three-story house on Jefferson street, between Preston and Hancock, containing a large store-room, with residence over same having 10 rooms, bath-room, gas and water from the city, and all finished in handsome style. Any one desiring only the store can rent the same. Apply at the office of S. H. SHALLCROSS, at Guthrie & Co's, 4th street, between Main and Market. de8 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE HOUSE—No. 89 Sixth street, between Main and Market, and No. 321 West Main street, opposite Louisville Hotel. oc10 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—The dwelling part of the 3 house which I occupy on Fourth street, between Main and Market. Apply to N. NICHOLAS, 83 Fourth st. se9 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—The large store-house, No. 11 Main street, bet. First and Second. Apply on the premises. se15 dtf

LOST.

LOST—BRACELET—TEN DOLLARS REWARD—I Lost on christmas eve a plain gold bracelet. It was between Brockinridge and Kentucky street, between Brockinridge and Kentucky streets, or on Fourth street, between Main and Market. The finder of the bracelet will be paid the reward on leaving it at this office.

LOST—FUR CAPE—On Monday, Dec. 28, in going to church, a brown fur cape. Lost between Garden and Hancock on Walnut street. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office. de29 dlf*

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN MORRIS, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, and the said JOHN MORRIS has been duly adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., before John H. Ward, Register, on the 18th day of January, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

Marshal's Sale.

H. Waterman & Co's } In Chancery, No. 22,230.
H. C. Cassell, }

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, JAN. 4, 1869,

about the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree in favor of the complainants mentioned, of Lots 1 and 2 in square No. 8 in Henderson's subdivision of Smith's addition to the city of Louisville, having a front on Cherry street of 105 by a depth of 150 feet.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
de30 dts

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The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
de30 dts

Marshal's Sale.

Verhoef, McCampbell & Co's } In Chancery, No. 21,486.
E. Smith, }

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned will,

ON THURSDAY, DEC. 31, 1868,

about the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. P. SHEPHERD, }
de28 dtd

SALE OF THE United States MILITARY ROLLING MILL AT CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

THE directors of the Southwestern Iron Company will receive proposals for the purchase of their rolling mill at Chattanooga, Tenn., erected by the late Ed. Kennedy, and which is the most valuable and improved since it became private property. The land, comprising 186 acres, and the water power and mill in fee simple, with brick works, saw mill, dwellings, stables and other buildings valued by the assessors of 800 tons of railroad iron per week. The superior character of the work and their excellent facilities for delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 14 Center st., Louisville, Ky., before John H. Ward, Register, on the 18th day of January, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. de29 dlm

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JULIUS GOTTSCHALK and JOSEPH GOTTSCHALK, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 14 Center st., Louisville, Ky., before John H. Ward, Register, on the 18th day of January, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. de30 dlm

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NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEWIS HUNT, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 14 Center st., Louisville, Ky., before John H. Ward, Register, on the 18th day of January, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. de30 dlm

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM KINNAN, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 14 Center st., Louisville, Ky., before John H. Ward, Register, on the 18th day of January, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. de30 dlm

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JULIUS GOTTSCHALK and JOSEPH GOTTSCHALK

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30, '68.

Arrival and Closing of Mails.

Arrives.		Closes.	
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
2:00	4:45	Eastern Mail	12:30 M.	12:30
7:00	9:00	St Louis Mail	12:00 M.	12:00
7:00	9:00	Chicago & Mail	12:30 M.	12:30
4:00	1:30	Nash., Memphis & Southern Mails		5:00
11:00	7:00	Frankfort and Way Mails		12:00
9:00		Shelbyville and Way Mails		12:00
	3:00	Louis. & Lex. & Lou. R. R. Mail		2:45
9:00	3:00	Louis. and Cin. Railroad (ex. R. R. Mails)	9:00	12:00
8:00	6:00	Louisv. and Cin. Mail (ex. Mails)		12:00
6:00	7:00	Louis. & Frankf. Lvs. TU., WED., FR.		12:00
4:45		and Sat.	12:30 M.	12:00
2:00	1:30	New Alb. and Jeffersonville Mail		12:00
8:00	6:00	Shawnee Town leaves		12:00
		AND SAT.		
	7:00	Taylorsville and Bloomfield stage		12:00
		Lvs. TU., THU. and SAT.		
7:00	6:00	Shelbyville Mail		12:00
8:00	7:00	Chit. & Atlanta Pack. Co. (comprising N. Ca., Miss. and La.,		5:00

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Nashville Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Nashville and Memphis Mail	1:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Nashville and Memphis Express	7:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.
Nah Orchard Express	12:0 P. M.	2:30 A. M.
Bardstown Accommodation	6:30 P. M.	8:00 A. M.

Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Lexington	11:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Lexington	6:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Accommodation	8:00 A. M.	4:15 P. M.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

Express.		
6:00 A. M., daily.	5:00 A. M., daily ex. Sund'y	
7:00 A. M., daily ex't Sun.	12 M., daily.	
3:15 P. M., "	3:45 P. M., daily ex. Saturday.	
5:00 P. M., "	6:00 P. M., daily ex. Sunday.	

On Saturday a train leaves at 7:00 P. M., and on Sunday at 7:00 P. M., for St. Louis and Cincinnati.

☞ Persons wishing the COURIER-JOURNAL in Richmond, Ky., or on the line of the railroad, can be supplied by sending their orders to E. A. Yale, General News Agent, Louisville and Nashville railroad. The paper will be furnished at $1 25 per month.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed at 134 3-4.

A lady named Mary Waters died in St. Louis quite aged.

Dr. W. S. Bishop, Surgeon of the U. S. Navy Asylum, died in Philadelphia Monday.

The Illinois Teachers' Convention met yesterday at Peoria, and was very numerously attended.

C. Johnson & Co.'s dry-goods store, in Lacon, Marshall county, Ill., was destroyed by fire Monday night. Loss heavy.

The new Farwell Hall in Chicago is to be dedicated on the 19th proximo. Rev. W. M. Punchon, the English orator, is to officiate.

Several passengers were robbed in St. Louis last night by the police, and several hundred dollars worth of property captured.

The colored citizens of St. Paul, Minnesota, project a grand jubilee on New Year's day to commemorate their recent enfranchisement.

Robert Sullivan was held in four thousand dollars bonds in St. Louis yesterday by U. S. Commissioner Eaton for having passed counterfeit money.

On Thursday night the National Hotel, at Owensboro, Ky., was set on fire and damaged to the amount of $700 before the flames were extinguished.

James M. Morrison, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Chicago, died of heart disease last Monday evening. He left $750,000, a wife, and one child.

The Bucyrus Forum says: "Senator Morton is what we have heretofore named him, a Hoosier slubberdegullion, and he will yet be rated as such every where and by every body."

Governor Bullock and other distinguished citizens of Boston tendered a dinner to Samuel Bowles, the great arrested, on his return from New York, which was respectfully declined.

The Commonwealth's Attorney of Richmond was yesterday removed by the military authorities, and L. H. Chandler appointed to his place. This was the first action under the application of the fourteenth amendment.

☞ The St. Louis Board of Underwriters have appointed a commissioner to report on the subject of raising the standard of steamboats running in the Missouri river, as suggested by General Sheridan, their quartermaster at that place.

The lifeless body of W. Galaden, a prominent brewer of Chicago, was found suspended from the ceiling of his brewery yesterday morning. No cause for the act is known, as his business was good, and his domestic relations were happy.

Jones, the murderer of his niece, was executed in London, Canada, yesterday morning, at half-past 10 o'clock. Twenty thousand people were collected about the scaffold. He was attended all night by various clergymen, but denied himself to the last.

A married lady of St. Louis, mother of five children, and heroine of two shooting affairs and a divorce case, was arrested in that city yesterday evening in an assignation house, being caught in flagrante delicto with a river pilot. The lady was locked up in the calaboose in the charge of adultery.

Wm. M. Davis, the pugilist, who is to fight Tom Allen, of Cleveland, on the 12th of January, and his trainer, Bill Blake, were arrested in St. Louis yesterday, on the charge of assault with intent to kill Mike Ryan and Joe. Terrell, on Christmas. Davis and Blake say the act was in self-defence, and are ready for trial.

Three hundred colored militia occupied the town of Hopefield, opposite Memphis, yesterday morning at daylight. A portion of them were said to occupy Beaten and Mound Stations, seats of the latter place, say they commenced pillaging as soon as they entered. No reason is known or assigned for their presence.

The complimentary banquet to Prof Morse came off in New York yesterday evening. Chief Justice Chase presided. Among the guests were Edward Thornton, British ambassador; Gov. Hoffman, Attorney General Hillhouse, Bishop Pierpont and a number of other distinguished persons. Speeches were made by Chase, Thornton, Evarts, Goldwin Smith, Curtin, General McDowell and others.

George R. Rutter, President of the Tennessee National Bank, arrested in Memphis Sunday on a warrant from Nashville for an alleged defalcation made in that city, was taken before Judge Lee on a writ of habeas corpus, in Memphis, yesterday, and released on bail of five thousand dollars for his appearance. It will be remembered in this connection that the failure of this fund, which was returned to the present State government after the war by Governor Harris, who had control of it, caused the suicide of Comptroller Sanford. It is believed the present arrest of Rutter and the investigation will disclose the disposition made of the funds. Rutter says he solicits a thorough investigation.

About half-past five o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in Mr. Nichol's boarding house, located above store No. 49 Franklin street, in Chicago. It originated in the careless use of kerosene oil in kindling a fire in the cooking stove. The flames spread with such rapidity that escape by the staircases was soon rendered impossible. Three men and one woman jumped from the windows in the fourth story upon the roof of a two story building, and escaped with slight injuries, but two brothers, Wallace and Louis Lamb, aged eighteen and fifteen respectively, met a different fate. Standing in a front window in the fourth story, they jostled hands and fell together into the street. One was instantly killed, his head completely bursting by the concussion, and the other died within fifteen minutes afterward. The pecuniary loss was about $5,000.

The New York Tribune says that not less than two hundred thousand persons are now within sight of that city's steeples who have no work, no real homes, and no means which insure them a livelihood. Some of these beg or steal outright; but a larger number eke out a miserable existence by running debt for lodging, for board, or as grocer, or by borrowing from week to week of whomsoever will trust them, or by quartering themselves on reluctant relatives or friends. When ice begins to form on the rivers the kindness of New York suddenly and seemingly contracts, throwing tens of thousands out of work; and, just at this time, tens of thousands more are discharged from farms or country residences closed for the winter, and drift down to our pavements in quest of that employment which it is morally impossible that they should find.

James Fisk is out in a card averring that the attack on him in the Springfield Republican was the occasion of the arrest of Mr. Bowles. He thinks he was justified in so doing. He (Fisk) says: "In order to show the public how appealed to the law, which is the highest expression of human wisdom for the good government of mankind, I swore out a warrant against those who made the law committed it. I regret that the wife of Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Massachusetts, was disturbed or annoyed by her husband's temporary absence, but I am not responsible of the sycophantic horde of office-seekers and small beer editors who clamored round the stinking gas for their comrade's release, I am indifferent to. Mr. Bowles proposed the game himself, and I boarded him over the first inning. I think it is worth generally to be convicted that I have as much right to defend my character as any newspaper has to attack it. At all events I shall do so with the most unflinching determination until it is proved to the contrary. Mr. Bowles need not fear but that I will bring him to trial before a judicial tribunal, and then let justice be done though the heavens fall."

The New Albany Mystery.

The New Albany Ledger, after saying that the kidnapping story about Fred. Barkley created a big sensation, spoils it in the following matter-of-fact addendum:

We regret to say, however, that many who profess to know Frederick and his ways are not deeply impressed with the truth of his story. Fred. is no doubt an honest man and a gallant one—for he has been a soldier—but, like other honest and brave men, he has an inclination toward "shinapus," and that, when thus inclined, he is disposed not only to absent himself from home, but to stretch the truth amazingly.

How that may be we do not know, but certain it is Fred. told a queer straight story, and, if it was made up, all we have to say is that he is emphatically qualified for the position of local on a first-class German Radical newspaper.

That Barkley had been shut up somewhere was quite evident from his appearance, but there are some who are inkind enough to hint that it was more likely to have been in the Louisville workhouse than in a large house without windows, within the limits of Floyd or Clark county.

THE CITY.

Burnett and Taylor.

Burnett and Taylor are drawing immense houses at New Albany.

Coal in the Fifth Ward.

The poor of the Fifth ward can procure coal by applying to Mr. Charles Miller on Second street, near Main.

Stealing a Steer.

Ernst Loop was arrested yesterday morning for purloining a butcher's steer. He will have a hearing in the City Court to-day.

Calico Hop.

A select calico hop, the first of the holiday season, will be given by the Marion Social Club at Beck's Hall on New Year's eve. The Marions always do up their hops in the most approved fashion.

A Louisville Man in Trouble.

George A. Frank, a Louisville man, was arrested and fined in New Albany yesterday for peddling disgreeable horses and candy hearts, without license.

Larceny.

One Henry Williams, charged with stealing $6 50 from Mahala Brown, was committed to jail yesterday by Officer Enlow. The case will be heard by Judge Craig this morning.

C. P. R. R. Bonds.

The Citizens' Passenger Railway Company announce that they are prepared to pay on presentation the interest coupons due 1st January, 1869, of the mortgage bonds of the company.

Grand Larceny.

James Harris, the negro charged with stealing $57 from a grocer named Sykes, and who gave Detective Bligh such a chase on Monday, was yesterday brought before Judge Craig and required to give a bond of $400 for his appearance before the grand jury.

Homicides in Floyd County, Indiana.

Within the past twenty-five years there have been twenty-two cases of homicide in the Floyd county (Ind.) courts. There have been seven convictions, seven acquittals, and seven are not yet untried. Five of the cases were brought to the county on a change of venue.

Acquittal of Archey Miles.

Archey Miles, the negro charged with committing a rape upon the person of Martha Ross, colored, was yesterday discharged after a hearing in the City Court. The bad character of the complainant was proven, and her own testimony was insufficient to sustain the charge against Miles.

Boone Lodge Election.

At a regular meeting of Boone Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., at Odd Fellows' Hall, held Monday evening, December 28, 1868, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: W. L. G. McPherson, N. G.; B. C. Lloyd, V. G.; John Mangold, R. Secretary; William White, P. Secretary; George Ainslie, Treasurer.

Called Meeting of the Council.

In obedience to a call from the Mayor, the General Council will meet this evening for the purpose of considering the report of the special committee in reference to the Gas Company. Some other questions will no doubt come up incidentally, and a lively session will be the result, as a matter of course.

A Grave Charge.

An insane woman recently applied at the City Marshal's office for a warrant for the arrest of her husband. Her grievance was that he had stolen a dress from her, and on being asked its value, set down to figure up. She finally arose and announced that the stolen garment was worth at least a million dollars. The warrant was not issued.

Forgery.

A man named William Morcan yesterday passed a forged check for $8 upon Mr. Kravoyorovck, proprietor of the North German saloon, corner of Eighth and Market. The check purported to have been drawn and signed by Mr. Kampfmueller, the druggist at the corner of Seventh and Broadway. Officers Justs and Meagher arrested the forger and lodged him in jail.

Another Dodge.

The good character dodge having pretty well exhausted itself in the City Court, another is now resorted to in the defense of culprits. A negro named Geo. McLean, who is engaged in the warehouse liquidating a fine for drunkenness, has very suddenly become an idiot, and since Collin Affriend, the warehouse keeper, announced to him that he would be tried for a fool, he has shown unmistakable signs of idiocy. He will be brought into court to-morrow morning.

Presentation.

Yesterday evening Col. Kemp Goodloe, on the part of his friends in the city's and Marshal's office, in a few appropriate remarks, presented Mr. Ernest Troll with a beautiful morning gown. Hon. James Speed, Judge Ballard, Mr. A. J. Ballard, W. A. Meriwether, and all the attaches of the court were present. The gown is of a rich brown color, blue satin facings, and silk lining, with heavy cord and tassels. Young Troll became a benedict last week, and was suggested this very handsome and suitable present.

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Three Thousand Dollars.

Henry Smoot was brought before the City Court yesterday on charges of particularly enlarging the office of O. M. Rood, on Third street, in November last, and stealing one hundred dollars' worth of clothing. Despite the searching cross-examination of Martin Alonzo Walker, Lieut. Priest swore positively to the identity of Smoot, and Judge Craig closed the case by requiring the burglar to give a bond of three thousand dollars for his appearance before the Circuit Court. In default of this bail he was again committed to jail.

Loose Geese.

Abraham and Rhoda Ann, a colored couple, were brought before the City Court yesterday, charged with stealing three geese from Joseph Rhodes. The geese had been sold in the market during the morning, and Mr. Rhodes swore positively they were his. Parties who had sold the geese to Abraham and Rhoda swore just as positively that the sable couple had come honestly by the fowls, and the defendants were discharged. One of the attorneys for the defense argued that Mr. Rhodes was liable for assaulting the $500 for permitting his geese to run at large in the streets.

The School-girl Heiress.

The rule granted in the City Court to compel Dr. Samuel McKinley to show cause why his daughter, Eliza Brown, alias E. J. Lyon McKinley, should not be bound out, cannot be served at present. Dr. McKinley has taken the child to Mother Superior of the St. Ursuline Academy alleges that in keeping the child in her care she is only fulfilling a high duty, and claims to have ample proof, which will be developed in the testimony, that McKinley is not only not the father of the girl, but that he is a man of dissolute habits, and incapable of properly training any young girl. The statements given in this paper were only to show the bearings of the case, and were not designed to influence it in any way.

The Radical Party Sued.

It seems that the Republican party, which astonished the natives of the Second District of Indiana, and the citizens of New Albany in particular, by the most grand and imposing display on the 10th of October last, got up part of the show on credit. A suit is now pending, wherein Abraham Graham is plaintiff and Charles Barth, representative of the party in the Fifth ward, is defendant. Graham brings suit to recover the sum of twenty-seven dollars, the balance due him for work done on the Fifth-ward wagons, which bill Mr. Barth refuses to pay. The matter came up for trial in Justice Monroe's court yesterday, but was laid over until next Tuesday, when a vigorous fight at law may be expected.

Railroad Progress.

The Louisville and Cincinnati railroad is progressing rapidly, notwithstanding the late inclemency of the weather. Fifty miles of track have been laid, and the whole work is in such a forward state that it is contemplated to run freight trains through from city to city in February. In order to insure the thorough settling of the road, and to complete the ballasting, passenger trains will probably not be run for a month or two later. The bridge across the Kentucky at Worthville will be a fine structure of iron. The channel span, of 250 feet, was to have been put up day before yesterday, having but two weeks more to be made ready for the grand jury.

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BAD BLOOD.

Sanguinary Combat Between Two Night Hackmen.

THEY K CHEW THE P. R. CODE ENTIRELY.

One Terrific Round Lasting More than an Hour.

A FRIGHTFULLY PUNISHED GLADIATOR.

The night hackmen in Louisville are, as a class, a bluff sort of men—rather good-natured than otherwise, and inoffensive withal; but the fair average of all such classes contains bad elements, and the hackmen are no exception to the rule. Night before last they furnished a telling example of this, and one which, it is to be hoped, may never be imitated. It comes under the head of pugilistic, and, according to reports, was one of the most shameful rencounters of the kind that ever disgraced our city.

THE PRINCIPALS.

It is no matter about their real names. They belong to that wing of the night-hack brotherhood which congregates in Green street, between Third and Fourth streets, after midnight, when by much regularity as the lamp-lighter goes his rounds, or as the motions of the heavenly bodies. One of them is tall and bony and sinewy, while the other is short and plump and tough. Both have an excess of pluck, as the sequel will show. They shall, in this connection, be called respectively Lanky and Puffy. As customarily, they drove into Green street after midnight, anchored their hacks and teams in the gutter, and proceeded to fish around for night custom. Lanky was the first to get a fare—a couple of negroes bound for the metropolis. Business was uncommonly dull, and the jehus resorted to many new expedients to beguile the heavy hours. Their close proximity to the bar-room was a conspicuous temptation, and their frequent potations made them as merry as so many Humpty Dumptys. For once, at least, the backmen on Green exhibited particular modesty. Every one wondered what could have gotten into the knights of the ribbon and whip. Lanky and Puffy outshone all the rest. They were signally mischievous, and delighted in their conspicuity.

THE CASUS BELLI.

Each visit to the nearest bar-room increased the hilarity of the hack brethren, and by and by their Bourbon steam went up to the maddening pressure. Lanky and Puffy were not affectionately disposed toward each other; in fact, there was a smart tincture of malice away down in their hardy bosoms. The last drink brought the bile to the surface. It was first discerned when Puffy exclaimed that he was "spoiling for a fight," and heaped unmeasured abuse upon the devoted head of Lanky. This outburst of passion occurred at the brief hour of 1 o'clock A. M. Puffy persisted in his warlike behavior, all way showing the aggressive. He and his adversary lingered around the bar-room several hours, Puffy making himself as ugly as possible, and using every effort known to a malicious drunken man to embroil Lanky. Hostilities were staved off by dint of friendly interposition, until four or five o'clock in the morning, when Puffy challenged Lanky to go with him to the commons and there settle the question of physical superiority in a fair and square fistic duel. The challenge was accepted, after some parleying, by the reluctant Lanky.

ON THEIR WAY TO THE "MILL."

No time was lost in preparing for the manly trial. Seconds were chosen by the irate principals, and ignoring the traditionary bottle and sponge, the whole party piled into three or four hacks, and were soon rumbling out Third street. Not a human sound issued from the coaches as they hurried on to the battle-ground. The men were completely nonplussed. In a few minutes the silent, but fiercely intent party, alighted near the Tarlor Barracks. Preliminaries in the final been summoned to see fair play on the respective sides selected a clearing between the barracks and Kentucky street, on Third.

THE FIGHT.

In short and unprofessional order the combatants were pitted. Contrary to all expectation the antagonistic principles were nearly equal, Lanky had the advantage from the first blow. He felled Puffy, and then mauled and stamped and rolled him most unmercifully. For all that, Puffy now and then regained his feet, and punched Lanky with considerable severity. Lanky proved an overmatch for Puffy, however, and kept him on the ground, doubling such ponderous blows and kicks that Puffy could only grunt his defiance. This brutal contest went on for one hour and thirteen minutes, when Lanky was induced to let his foeman rise. It was then that Puffy had been mutilated hideously. His head and his phiz were swollen to double their original size; his nose was bitten in twain; his face was mashed into a jelly; he was nearly in two waist, and his whole body was livid with bruises and gore and mud. Altogether he presented a most shapeless and ghastly appearance. Lanky showed very few signs of damage. All hands, satisfied with the flogging Puffy had received, betook themselves to their hacks and rattled back to the scene of the quarrel. Round two was not unlike the first. Puffy was determined to punish his antagonists. On a filthy, tattered mattress, the shucks from which were scattered about the floor, lay the corpse of his wife, Catherine Samples, with her little sister sitting mutely by her. The eldest daughter, a girl of fifteen, apparently in the last stages of some fatal disease. Two of the smaller children were also ill, making three out of the six children who were helpless.

The Coroner ascertained that the mother had died of pneumonia on Sunday evening, and that she had been without food or medical aid for eight hours. All this time the eldest daughter, who had also been seized with pneumonia, had been lying helpless at the side of her mother's corpse. Without the white neighbor who came than a mile away, and none knew of the terrible suffering and distress in the little cheerless cabin. The old woman, who lived on the h